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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Cloudy, stormy. Temp. 19-21 (66-61). Tomorrow's temp. 21-25 (70-77). Yesterday's temp. 18-24 (64-75). LONDON: Stormy. Temp. 19-22 (66-72). Tomorrow's temp. 21-25 (70-77). Yesterday's temp. 18-24 (64-75). CHANNES: Moderate. 20-26 (68-79). Tomorrow's temp. 21-25 (70-77). Yesterday's temp. 18-24 (64-75). NEW YORK: Cloudy, rain. Temp. 18-24 (64-75). Tomorrow's temp. 21-25 (70-77). Yesterday's temp. 18-24 (64-75).

No. 28,440

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1974

Established 1887



Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the Socialist-backed candidate for president, and his wife greet officials at Vienna polling station yesterday while casting their ballots.

## Socialist Is Elected President Of Austria

VIENNA, June 23 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger was elected President of Austria tonight, maintaining the Socialist party's unbroken hold on the office since World War II.

The Socialist candidate won 2,392,151 votes, or 51.66 percent of the total, to 2,236,480 votes (48.34 percent) for the conservative People's party nominee, Alois Lagger, mayor of Innsbruck. Mr. Kirchschlaeger's victory became certain when he took nearly 64 percent of the votes in Vienna, a Socialist stronghold whose voters comprise nearly one-quarter of the electorate.

Mr. Kirchschlaeger will be sworn in later this week. Socialist party officials said he would be replaced as foreign minister by Peter Jankowitsch, 38, Austria's UN representative.

Austrian presidents have been directly elected since 1951 but have virtually no political power. Mr. Kirchschlaeger, 59, is not a party member but has served in Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist government as foreign minister for four years.

He was the personal choice of Mr. Kreisky for the party's candidacy against the advice of other party leaders—after the death of President Franz Jonas from cancer in April.

His lack of Socialist ties threatened to boomerang during the election campaign when it emerged that the foreign minister had joined the People's party, the Socialists' main opponents, for a brief period after World War II.

He gained a law degree in 1940, despite difficulties when he refused to join the Nazi party after the Anschluss of 1938.

He was called up into the German Army and wounded. After the war he resumed his legal career.

He became one of the Foreign Ministry's legal experts and helped in the negotiations that led to the Austrian state treaty of 1955. In 1963 he was picked by Mr. Kreisky, then foreign minister, to head his personal office.

Four years later he became head of the Austrian Legation in Prague, and, in 1968, when Warsaw Pact tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia, he defied his own Foreign Ministry by continuing to issue visas to Czechoslovak refugees.

Moreover, American officials acknowledged that, despite strong commitments made to Israel, the Israelis were already showing concern over the improved American relations with the Arabs.

The suddenly increased American commitment in the area, the officials said, could be a positive development or it could lead to another swirl of anti-Americanism if the United States does not live up to Arab expectations.

Top Israeli, Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian officials are to visit Washington in coming months to discuss relations with the United States, the kind of settlement they envisage and the role the Palestinians should play in it.

American officials who accompanied Mr. Nixon on his trip made the following points:

- The trip underscores the decline in Soviet influence in the Middle East, particularly in Egypt, and presents Mr. Nixon a problem when he discusses the Middle East in Moscow during his visit beginning Thursday. He must seek continuing Soviet support for a Middle East settlement and not give the impression that the United States is making gains at Soviet expense.
- The warm reception given Mr. Nixon in the four Arab capitals (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares (center) and aide, Manuel da Machado, speak to newsman after a meeting with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

## In Portugal's Political Rebuilding Communists Seeking Local Power

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, June 23 (NYT).—A purge of municipal councils associated with the ousted dictatorship is giving the Portuguese Communist party one of its best opportunities yet to establish a local power base.

The purge is under the direction of Joaquim Magalhães Motta, the anti-Marxist minister of the interior, who said in an interview last week that the country's political future was at stake at the local level, and that Portugal's first elections since the coup would probably be held in about three months—for new local councils.

Meanwhile, administrative committees are being organized to fill in. The Communists want to gain control of these and of 400 smaller, district units.

The party appears to be operating on two levels, openly and officially and semiclandestinely. On the official level, two members are ministers of the provisional government. Also on that level, the Central Committee of the party issued a declaration on the strategy of total support for the government and for the armed forces movement that overthrew the dictatorship in April.

The armed forces have pledged with the government to establish a democratic political system at the national level in a year, and the Communists are backing this goal.

Because of this commitment, the party has taken stands against strikes as beneficial to counter-revolutionaries. This has aroused the enmity of some workers, who have called the Communists traitors to the working class.

The party is also operating at the more covert level, much as it did for almost 50 years. During those years, unlike other political groups, it was able to maintain some cohesive structure, mostly because it was the only such group willing to take the risk and the only one endowed with sufficient discipline, according to political experts here. It was also believed to have received outside aid through international connections that other parties did not have.

The Communists gradually gained a commanding position in the unions. They also moved into those opposition political groupings that were permitted. Such groupings were allowed to emerge for a few weeks at election time, then were officially disbanded. The so-called Democratic Electoral Commission thus united most of the leftist opposition in the elections held last October under the old government.

Just after the coup, that commission transformed itself into the Portuguese Democratic Movement. At the same time, its components officially established themselves as parties, notably the Communists and Socialists.

Non-Marxist Criticism

Mr. Motta, who is one of the organizers of a rival center-left, anti-Marxist group known as the "second Northern Ireland."

The problem dates back to the 1915 Congress of Vienna that reshaped the nations of Europe after Napoleon's defeat. It attached the Jura to Protestant Bern after almost 800 years of autonomy as a principally ruled by Roman Catholic bishops.

Official Barred

The secessionist movement gained momentum after 1947 when a Jurassien official was barred from a top Bern government post because of his French language. The stronghold of the separatist movement has been traditionally in the north of the region, Delémont, its headquarters, is expected to become the future canton's capital.

The canton's size and population will be determined after at least three more referendums. The four districts of the Jura which favor continued attachment to Bern now have six months to seek a vote on their ultimate status inside or outside the new canton. The likely outcome is a split of the region with a population of 140,000, already divided by different religious affiliations.

The ultimate decision is to be made by all Swiss voters—80 percent of them German speakers—because redrawing of state borders requires an amendment of the federal constitution. Secessionist leaders have already expressed confidence that a majority will approve the change.

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Popular Democratic party, said the Democratic Movement now had no plausible reason to exist and that it was in reality "a cover for the Communists."

A spokesman for the movement acknowledged that the Communists dominated it. He said it was going on, however, because, "after so many years of dictatorship, the Portuguese people are not politically aware and are as yet unable to choose between one party and another."

Shortly after the coup, the movement began to provoke popular demonstrations in front of town halls. In summary elections, the old councils were thrown out and new ones seated. Mr. Motta said that he had approved 98 such substitutions, but acknowledged that the movement—and consequently the Communists—dominated most of them. Applications are pending for the approval of 94 others proposed by the movement.

Both the Socialists and the center-left group acknowledge that the Communists have a head start. The interior minister said his party had been received well at the local level, among people who are basically anti-Communist. But in the industrial zones around Lisbon and Oporto the Communists have become solidly entrenched, as they have in rural areas in the south.

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## Portugal Adheres to UN Views On Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 23 (AP).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares told Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim yesterday that the policy of Portugal's new government was to carry out UN resolutions that call for independence for its African territories.

The two men had a two-hour conference at Mr. Waldheim's New York town house and Mr. Soares said to a reporter afterward, "We respect the principle of self-determination with all its consequences, including national independence."

"We agree," he added, "with all the recommendations and resolutions of the United Nations."

Situation Explained

A UN spokesman said Mr. Soares informed the secretary-general of "the situation in the Portuguese territories" and assured him "that his government's policy was to implement fully UN resolutions in regard to the territories."

The spokesman reported that Mr. Soares invited Mr. Waldheim to visit Lisbon and Mr. Waldheim accepted, leaving the date to be set later.

Mr. Soares, speaking French, told the reporter he had a "long and pleasant conversation" and "gave him (Mr. Waldheim) a general explanation about the problems we face in Portugal and in the colonies." He added, "I came especially to see him."

The meeting was Mr. Waldheim's first with any cabinet official of the Portuguese government under President Antonio de Spínola, the general who led the military coup against Premier Marcello Caetano April 25 and who abandoned Portugal's opposition to self-determination for its African territories.

Portugal has fought rebellions in all three territories and for decades has been the target of anti-colonial resolutions. In 1973 recognized the independence of Portuguese Guinea, called Guinea-Bissau, and demanded Portugal's withdrawal from Angola and Mozambique.

But since Gen. Spínola took over, African diplomats have emphasized instead 1972 assembly resolutions that call for Portugal to negotiate with liberation movements for a transfer of power.

Gen. Spínola is on record as favoring a vote by the people in the territories on their future governments. Mr. Soares declined to answer when asked if the policy was to hold a referendum in each case or simply to hand over the territory to the local liberation movement.

## Kissinger Denies Secret Deal Altered '72 Big-2 Arms Pact

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger denied yesterday that he made any "secret deal" to let the Soviet Union exceed the limits on nuclear missiles in the 1973 U.S.-Soviet accord on curbing strategic weapons.

"It is regrettable that this false suspicion has been raised just before the President's trip to the Soviet Union," a State Department spokesman said. The secret deal charge was described as "totally without merit or any foundation whatsoever."

Through the department spokesman, Mr. Kissinger was rebutting charges made by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., an influential member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

General Jackson said Friday that he had heard testimony that secret U.S.-Soviet "interpretations" allow the Russians to go beyond the 950 undersea missiles to which they were limited, according to a report to Congress in 1972. Mr. Kissinger initially described Sen. Jackson's information as "a misapprehension" of what actually happened.

The strongly worded exchange represents an escalation of the debate over whether President Nixon should be going to the Soviet Union this week for Moscow summit talks that will include sensitive nuclear issues while an impeachment threat hangs over him. Sen. Jackson has taken a lead in charging that the President could be lured into hazardous "quick-fix" nuclear deals at the conference.

Policy Gap

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger, who will leave Washington on Tuesday, are heading for Moscow without a unified government-wide position on the next stage of strategic arms limitation.

Mr. Kissinger had breakfast yesterday with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger while the President, who was at Camp David, Md., for the weekend, talked by telephone with Mr. Kissinger and other officials.

There is an agreed administrative position on negotiating with the Russians a partial ban on nuclear weapons. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## To Allow Time for Consultations Mideast Talks Put Off Until Fall

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—The United States, Israel and the Arab nations have agreed to put off until the late fall any further Arab-Israeli negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement, American officials said Friday.

Commenting on President Nixon's tour of the Middle East, a senior official said that all sides had decided that there would be a cooling-off period to allow consultations among the Arabs and between the United States and both the Arabs and Israelis before seeking any further agreements.

It is now contemplated, he said, that the Middle East peace conference in Geneva will probably reconvene in October for the next stage in the negotiations.

Assessing the Nixon trip, officials and diplomats agreed that the most controversial commitment made by the United States was to supply Egypt with a nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes and a matching commitment for Israel.

A delegation from Egypt's Atomic Energy Commission is to begin negotiations for the purchase of enriched uranium for the power reactor in the 1980s.

## U.S. Assures Israel It Plans No Arms Sale to Egypt, Syria

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—The United States told Israel Friday that it has no plans to sell arms to Egypt or Syria, State Department officials and diplomats said yesterday.

The officials said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conveyed the assurances in the course of a one-hour meeting at the State Department with Simcha Dimitz, Israel's Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Dimitz had told Mr. Kissinger of growing apprehension in the Israeli press recently about two developments in Egyptian-American relations: the decision by the United States to negotiate the sale of a nuclear power reactor to Egypt for use in the 1980s and the disclosure earlier in the week that a team of American military officers was going to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian defense ministry.

The United States—which also signed a similar nuclear arrangement with Israel under President Nixon's recent trip—has assured the Israelis that the safeguards in the nuclear power reactor will be so severe as to make it impossible to convert the plant to the production of atomic weapons.

The Pentagon and the State Department also had said earlier in the week that the military mission was not empowered to negotiate sales of military equipment, but the Israeli press speculated that it was a forerunner of such a sales team, given Egypt's announced decision to seek alternate sources of military equipment other than the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kissinger, in a statement made public by his aides, sought to ease the Israeli concern by asserting that no sale of arms was contemplated to either Egypt or Syria.

The secretary of state also said that the United States would not be sending a military mission that has anything to do with arms to Egypt.

Mr. Kissinger was known to be sensitive to the delicate political situation of the Israeli government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin and decided to help it out by issuing the reassuring statements.

On the other hand, the Nixon administration also made it clear to Israel that it was growing apprehensive about the continuing air attacks against Palestinian camps in Lebanon in retaliation for terrorist raids into Israel from that country.

Alfred Atherton, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, telephoned Mr. Dimitz Friday morning to express the American concern with the raids. This was the first official American communication to Israel on the matter, American officials said.

Mr. Atherton also telephoned the Lebanese ambassador to urge restraint of the terrorists.

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## Arabs Say Tel Aviv Seeks Sealed Border

## Israeli Ground Attack on Lebanon Feared

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 23 (NYT).—Four days after President Nixon's triumphal peace tour, Arab diplomats and officials here expressed concern yesterday that Israel might send troops into southern Lebanon in the wake of Israeli air strikes against Palestinian bases.

President Anwar Sadat appeared to Mr. Nixon Friday in a personal message to use U.S. influence to stop the air strikes. According to diplomatic sources, he told Mr. Nixon that the strikes were a threat to the entire U.S. peace initiative.

Some officials say the attacks, which have been described by the Israelis as pre-emptive, are an effort to disrupt the process for negotiating peace that was set in motion by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Many Arab diplomats and some Western envoys are convinced that Israel is considering an incursion into Southern Lebanon.

The Israeli strategy, according to some Arab analysts, would be to let Mr. Kissinger bring about a Lebanese-Israeli agreement setting up a United Nations buffer zone that would seal the Lebanese border as effectively against the guerrillas as the Syrian and Egyptian borders are now sealed.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres called on Lebanon Friday to seal its border with Israel. Mr. Peres charged that the Lebanese government was permitting the Palestinians to "violate Lebanese sovereignty."

The implication, it is said here, is that if Lebanon does not act, Israel may not feel bound to respect Lebanese sovereignty that had already been violated by others.

Beirut Weighs Action

BEIRUT, June 23 (NYT).—Israeli warnings to Lebanon and counterwarnings by the Arab states and Palestinian guerrillas in the wake of the air strikes have increased tension here.

Premier Takiyeddin Solh said his government was considering calling the UN Security Council into emergency session.

Libya Backs Palestinians

BEIRUT, June 23 (UPI).—Libya today placed all its resources at the disposal of the Palestinian leadership to resist Israeli air attacks. Col. Moamer Qadhafi said.

In a cable to guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat, Col. Qadhafi said the attacks were the direct outcome of the military disengagement agreements Egypt and Syria concluded with Israel.

## French-Speaking Swiss Jura Votes to Set Up Own Canton

DELEMONT, Switzerland, June 23 (AP).—Switzerland's Jura region bordering France narrowly voted today to set up a new canton within the Swiss Confederation through secession from the mainly German-speaking canton of Bern.

In a plebiscite designed to solve the multilingual country's most delicate minority problem, a large secession vote in three of the seven Jura districts decided the outcome. Four other districts, including almost all French speakers, came out against separation from Bern.

The vote was the first of a series of steps expected to lead in about three years to the creation of a Canton and Republic of Jura. It would be Switzerland's 23d canton and the sixth with a French-language majority.

The secessionist movement gained momentum after 1947 when a Jurassien official was barred from a top Bern government post because of his French language. The stronghold of the separatist movement has been traditionally in the north of the region, Delémont, its headquarters, is expected to become the future canton's capital.

The canton's size and population will be determined after at least three more referendums. The four districts of the Jura which favor continued attachment to Bern now have six months to seek a vote on their ultimate status inside or outside the new canton. The likely outcome is a split of the region with a population of 140,000, already divided by different religious affiliations.

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## Accuse S. Vietnam, U.S.

## Communists Again Quit Peace Talks in Saigon

SAIGON, June 23 (AP).—The Communists today suspended their participation in military talks with South Vietnam and the United States. They said that Saigon and Washington have not shown a serious attitude in the negotiations and continue to intensify the war.

The talks are aimed at achieving a true cease-fire and renewing a search for about 1,100 missing GIs.

It was the second time since May 10 that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong suspended their participation in the talks, which have made minimal progress in the nearly 17 months since the signing of the Paris agreement, which was supposed to have ended the war.

## Propaganda Charged

A Viet Cong statement indicated that two main reasons for the suspension were the sinking of a North Vietnamese cargo vessel by South Vietnamese forces Thursday and a statement last week by the U.S. Embassy.

The U.S. Embassy said North Vietnam and the Viet Cong were trying to promote propaganda

and prevent real progress in the joint military team, which is charged with arranging for the search for the GIs missing in action and about 1,200 dead whose bodies have not been recovered.

The Viet Cong statement accused the United States of "grossly underestimating its Provisional Revolutionary Government and also the government of North Vietnam."

"Particularly serious is that the South Vietnamese have openly encroached upon the territorial waters of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and sunk a cargo vessel of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which was on a mission of civilian supply to the South Vietnamese people in the Cua Viet area."

The statement also said the Communist delegations "will return to the conference table when the United States and the Nguyen Van Thieu administration have ended all their acts of sabotage of the negotiations, committed themselves to guarantee all the privileges and immunities... adopted a serious and correct attitude in negotiations at the joint military organizations as well as the Paris conference..."

## Paris Talks Suspended

The talks in Paris, aimed at settling the internal political affairs of South Vietnam and at arranging for general elections, have been suspended since mid-April when the South Vietnamese delegation walked out to protest alleged intensified cease-fire violations by the Communists.

In military action, Viet Cong forces on Friday cut Highway 1 leading to the coast for the second time in less than two weeks. But it was not expected to have any major economic impact, the Saigon command said yesterday.

A Saigon spokesman said the highway was cut less than two miles from the provincial capital of Xuan Loc, about 40 miles east of Saigon, by Viet Cong shelling and infantry attacks against government militiamen.

In Cambodia, insurgent guerrillas fired three rockets into the area around the presidential palace last night, and opened fire on a 20-vehicle convoy seven miles from Phnom Penh.

No casualties were reported in the rocket attack, but port sources said the rebels sank a rice barge, disabled a freighter and damaged two others, and killed two sailors and wounded two guards.

## Phnom Penh Proves Unable to Win or Lose

SAIGON, June 23 (NYT).—The war in Cambodia has become a war of no victories and no defeats, just of a slow, unrelenting deterioration in virtually every facet of the government's existence—military, economic, political, psychological.

Yet the Phnom Penh government exists, and, by its defiance of the prognostications' assertions last August that it could never survive without the help of American bombing, the regime has put an end to the predictions of an imminent Communist take-over.

"The other side is not strong enough to win, and this side is not feeble enough to lose," a diplomat observed recently.

In the six-month dry season now ending—that period when the water recedes from the rice paddies and the troops can move—the record has been shattering for the government and disappointment for the Communist insurgents.

## Links Are Cut

In the military sphere, the insurgents have severed thoroughly, and some believe permanently, Phnom Penh's highway links to the ports and agricultural areas. But they have not cut the flow of traffic on the Mekong River, a main supply route to the capital.

And both Phnom Penh and some provincial capitals withstood some



A woman weeps at funeral Saturday in Sidon, Lebanon, for victims of Israeli raids on Palestinian refugee camps.

## News Analysis

## Nixon Trip Awakens Israel to Major Shifts

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 23 (NYT).

It has taken a few days to sink in, but most Israelis now seem to recognize the significance of the Nixon visit to the Middle East and the dramatic American opening to the Arab world that it represents.

The sight of an American president being warmly welcomed in four Arab capitals has brought home the realization that major changes are taking place in the geopolitical of the Middle East—changes to which Israel will be forced to adapt.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin acknowledged as much in a speech to the Israeli parliament last week in which he said that it was vital for Israel to "take a clear look at the rapidly changing world around us" and assess its meaning for Israel.

## Evolving Political Drama

The Nixon tour through the Middle East has made it more

evident than before that Israel is no longer the master of its policies. Israelis now realize that they are part of a much larger and evolving political drama that is being played out as much in Washington and Moscow as it is in Cairo and Jerusalem.

In addition, there seems to be a new appreciation here of the sort of ramifications that the Watergate scandals can have on an area of high American involvement such as the Middle East. Many Israelis believe that the nuclear provisions in the U.S.-Egyptian agreement were included only because Mr. Nixon wanted major headlines during his visit there; a politically weakened president, they reason, is susceptible to the type of grandstanding that a stronger president would never indulge in.

Beyond the promise of nuclear technology to Egypt, the Israelis are concerned about the possibility that the United States may be considering some military assistance to Egypt and Syria. The Pentagon's report last week that a small military mission would visit Egypt produced banner headlines in the Israeli papers and a spate of alarmed editorials about the new directions of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

## Rapprochement Welcomed

Israel's leaders have welcomed a U.S.-Arab rapprochement publicly on the grounds that increased U.S. influence in the Arab world is preferable to a Soviet monopoly, but, as other Israelis point out privately, that argument amounts to little more than putting the best face on something they are powerless to prevent.

From 1967 to 1973, Israel was the dominant and determining force in the Middle East. The major powers kept hands off and it was Israel's military strength that determined what would change.

Since the October war, the big powers have become more involved. Oil has become a major weapon. The Arab states have demonstrated a new political sophistication and unity.

When Mr. Nixon urged Israel last Sunday to take risks for peace, his message had a special significance. Speaking at a state dinner given in his honor, Mr. Nixon called on Israel's leaders—who were seated in the audience—to recognize that neither the status quo nor continuous war is a solution for Israel's dilemma.

"There was no mistaking his message," an Israeli official observed. "He was warning us that the old policy was no good and to

be prepared for the changes that are coming up."

The theme was reiterated at a news conference the next day by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who described the on-going process of negotiation that had begun in the Middle East in November and already resulted in Israel's troop-separation agreements with Egypt and Syria.

## 'Way to Assure It'

He spoke sympathetically of the Israeli "premonition of catastrophe" that attends this process as a result of Jewish and Israeli history. But, he argued, "I believe that as a result of this trip and of the events that will follow this trip, Israel will understand that its long-term security is more surely guaranteed by what is now going on and, in fact, it is the only way to assure it."

That last phrase graphically illustrated the U.S. view that Israel has in fact no choice but to reach an accommodation with its Arab neighbors.

This will require significant additional Israeli withdrawals from occupied Arab territory. The process, Mr. Kissinger acknowledged, would involve some "pain and uncertainty" for Israel, but was unavoidable.

All this has raised some fundamental doubts here about the future of the U.S.-Israel relationship. The fears are not for the short term, when Israel confidently expects unstinting U.S. support, but for the long term. "Time is working against us in this situation," an Israeli observed. "Eventually the greater geopolitical weight of the Arabs and their oil is going to draw the United States in deeper. That's what our real problems will be."

## Kissinger Denies Secret Deal Altered '72 Big-2 Arms Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

derground nuclear testing, an authoritative source said. However, this is the lesser of the nuclear issues, even though it may be hailed as the centerpiece at the Moscow summit meeting.

On the central nuclear issue of negotiating limits on multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs), or multiple warheads, the Nixon administration remains divided, with weaponry experts raising greater demands than the diplomats.

Sen. Jackson's position exemplifies many of the military establishment's misgivings, although his own proposal is for sharp reductions in American and Soviet nuclear arms to "equivalent" levels. No one expects such reductions.

An authoritative source said that President Nixon will go to Moscow with "a range of options" on MIRV controls, to try to bargain some form of accord on the spot.

The new controversy that erupted Friday between Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Jackson is being deployed by administration officials as further evidence of what one called "the miasma of suspicion" that now pervades Washington.

In private administration officials say that Sen. Jackson's public charge, almost on the eve of the summit meeting, shows a breakdown of normal "faith and credit" between the executive and legislative branches.

Sen. Jackson, who vows to question Mr. Kissinger closely at a Senate hearing tomorrow, claims that it is the administration that has defaulted on the normal and necessary pattern of consultation with Congress, partially as a result of Mr. Kissinger's lengthy absences from Washington for

## Israel, Arabs, U.S. to Renew Talks in Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

tions he visited confirmed the view of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that moderate were in the ascendancy in the Arab world. Now that Syria has agreed to restore diplomatic relations, American officials believe that it is only a matter of time before Iraq, the most hostile of the Arab nations toward negotiations with Israel and a country in which Moscow has invested heavily, agrees to normalize ties with the United States.

A major public relations effort will have to be made to convince the American public and Congress that they should support the administration's moves to improve ties with the Arabs.

## Israel Withdrawal

TEL AVIV, June 23 (UPI).—Israeli forces today surrendered the final sliver of Golan Heights territory captured in the October war, withdrawing behind the 1967 cease-fire line that Syrian armor partially overran in the first days of battle.

Following a small ceremony at Tel Krum, the last Israeli soldier and tank pulled out two hours ahead of schedule at 2 p.m., a military spokesman said. United Nations peace-keeping troops moved in to establish a buffer zone.

## France-Egypt Talks Set

CAIRO, June 23 (UPI).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues will visit Cairo soon for talks with Egyptian officials, the Middle East News Agency said.

## Said to Be Unharmed

## Guerrillas in Ethiopia Free Pregnant U.S. Mission Nurse

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 23 (AP).—The members of a guerrilla separatist movement released a pregnant American missionary nurse unharmed yesterday after holding her for 27 days in the wilderness.

Deborah Dortzbach, 24, of Freehold, N.J., said, "I'm all right. I feel fine," after walking alone into Massawa, a Red Sea port 450 miles north of here. She is six months pregnant.

Mrs. Dortzbach telephoned her missionary husband, Karl, and was then flown to a reunion with him at Asmara, the capital of northern Eritrean Province.

Karl's father, the Rev. Elmer Dortzbach, said at his home in a suburb of Denver that what the couple did next would depend on Deborah's condition. "They may leave for a week in Europe or come home for a week or so of relaxation," he said. But he added that he understood Mrs. Dortzbach had been well cared for by her captors.

The nurse said her faith kept her going during the four weeks she was held by the Eritrean Liberation Front. The group gave no reason for her release. Three Americans and two Canadians who were kidnapped on an oil exploration mission in Eritrea three months ago are still being held.

## Dutch Nurse Slain

Mrs. Dortzbach was taken hostage May 27 at the missionary hospital at China, 25 miles from Asmara, where she and her husband worked. A Dutch nurse was killed.

The guerrillas have been fighting for the independence of Eritrea for 10 years, but recently stepped up their activities. They reportedly attacked vehicles on the road between Asmara and Massawa after widespread mutinies in the Ethiopian military.

Mrs. Dortzbach said she had been treated well. There were different versions of her release but one account said she had been left on the outskirts of Massawa after a four-day camel ride. Another said she had walked to the city under surveillance for two or three days.

There was no report of conditions attached to her release but

reliable sources said the guerrillas had originally demanded a \$250,000 ransom but settled it down to \$35,000. The sources said the ransom demand was eventually abandoned and medical supplies were requested instead to fight cholera in parts of Eritrea.

Mr. Dortzbach said that "to my knowledge, no ransom was paid. My son wrote me that he had no intention of paying it."

There was no immediate comment from the Society of International Missions, which operates the Ghinda hospital.

## 5 Die in Bomb Attack

ASMARA, Ethiopia, June 23 (Reuters).—A bomb attack which killed eight persons and wounded 19 in Eritrea Province appeared today to mark an escalation in the guerrilla campaign against the central government.

A bomb was detonated under a bus bound for Addis Ababa. The incident occurred on Thursday, the same day that gunmen killed Selam Ibrahim Hummed Arel, an adviser to the provincial governor-general, in the center of the Eritrean capital, Asmara. The adviser held the rank of minister of state.

Both attacks were apparently the work of the Eritrean Liberation Front.



Deborah Dortzbach

## U.S. 'Smoke Jumpers' Brave Challenge of Forest Fires

By Andrew H. Malcolm

MISSOULA, Mont., June 23 (NYT).—In 1934, "smoke jumping" was adopted as a hazardous, risky scheme, a risky suicidal plot by publicity-loving daredevils and crackpots. Today, it is a summer job.

"Smoke jumping," said Leonard Krout, a smoke jumper, "is probably not a good career job." This is true, it is only because after a few dozen jumps and a few fiery scares, the young airborne fire fighters start thinking about the law of averages.

Nonetheless, at the beginning of every summer, about 400 men, mostly college students or teachers, gather at regional centers in the Northwest for a month's training or a week's refresher on smoke jumping.

The training course such points as how to jump from an airplane without getting caught on its tail or how to exit gracefully from a tree that has snared your parachute 125 feet above ground.

## Bonuses for Tough Ones

For this, the men earn about \$4 an hour, a 26 percent bonus for fighting uncontrollable fires and all the rest of the good food they can squeeze into their 100-pound backpacks.

There were no freeze-dried foods back in the late 1930s when smoke-jumping advocates revived the idea of using planes and parachutes to get fire fighters to isolated blazes in minutes by air instead of days by foot.

"In those days," recalled 62-year-old Earl Cooley, who made the first fire jump in 1940, "our training consisted of a man saying: 'This is your parachute. You know what fire is. We jump tomorrow.'"

Since then, smoke jumpers have made about 115,000 jumps, including 6,589 last year. They have suffered just one fatality in the act of jumping, one drowned and a half-dozen deaths in plane crashes.

Nationally last year, there were 12,424 fires on lands protected by the Forest Service. Of these, 6,376 were caused by lightning and 6,048 by man, including 963 cases of arson.

## Like the Marines

Because 1 percent of all forest fires cause 75 percent of the damage, the Forest Service wants to get trained men to the most dangerous fires as soon as possible. Thus, the smoke jumpers are used as an initial strike force much like the Marines. And the similarity does not end there.

The obstacle course, for instance, consists of a trampoline, an overhead ladder, a wall climb, a sloped ramp, a run through a series of tires, a rope climb over a gorge, another ramp, another rope climb and a 75-yard dash. "It's not too hard," Mr. Krout said, "and we give them two minutes to do it."

Out on a fire, the men have one basic duty: to separate the flames from the fuel. This involves clearing firebreaks. Sometimes a smoke jumper's helmet gets so hot it cannot be touched

## Oil Earnings Seen 5 Times Level of 1972

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 23 (AP).—UN economists say that because of a year's quadrupling of oil prices, earnings of organized oil exporting countries may well reach a level in 1974 more than five times the 1972 level.

In their latest annual world economic survey, they predict that high oil prices will keep feeding inflation and unemployment.

They also warn that unless oil exporters dip into their gains to save oil importers from payments deficits, new trade barriers may arise and "set in motion a cumulative process of contraction in trade and production" around the world.

They estimate that the developed market economies of Western Europe, North America and Japan will have to pay about \$50 billion more for oil imports this year than last and that their economic growth rates will be down.

In such countries, they forecast continuing inflation from high petroleum product prices and growing unemployment as oil crisis uncertainty discourages investment.

They say that in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, oil imports in 1974 will cost about \$15 billion altogether, three times as much as in 1973 and four times as much as in 1972.

In that group, they point out, the most vulnerable are countries that must import a lot of oil and food but export commodities that have benefited least from the price upsurge.

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## Counsel, 8 on House Inquiry

## 9 Republicans to Seal Nixon's Fate

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—President Nixon's fate in the House impeachment inquiry may be decided by nine Republicans—eight more or less uncommitted members of the House Judiciary Committee and its special counsel.

At 5:45 p.m. Friday, 733 days after the Watergate burglary, the committee completed six weeks of closed hearings on impeachment evidence assembled by its staff.

In the next four weeks, the 38 members of the committee will decide whether the evidence warrants a recommendation that the President stand trial in the Senate for alleged constitutional crimes.

Well-placed members of the House and officials of the impeachment inquiry believe that a majority of the Judiciary Committee will vote in favor of impeaching Mr. Nixon, thus sending the case to the House floor. There, the full chamber will decide whether to impeach him in effect, indict him for trial in the Senate.

But the majority will be composed mostly of Democrats. And the outcome on the House floor, where 397 other members will decide whether to accept the findings of their 38 colleagues on the committee, may be determined by the extent to which the impeachment recommendation has Republican support.

No one seems certain how much bipartisan breadth would be persuasive. There are 17 Republicans on the committee, and one of them, Rep. Tom Rostenkowski of Illinois, said two or three Republican votes might be sufficient. Five, according to a respected Democratic official, would be "substantial." Rep. John Anderson, chairman of the House Republican Conference, estimated that "more than two or three" would be the deciding factor.

Accordingly, in the view of those who have closely watched the conduct of the inquiry for clues to its likely outcome, Mr. Nixon's impeachment or exoneration could hinge on the following:

• A series of crucial procedural decisions that the committee will make this week. The issues, over

which the committee is split along partisan lines, include the form and scope of a rebuttal presentation to be made by White House lawyers, and the number and identity of witnesses who will be summoned to testify at impeachment hearings.

• The votes on proposed articles of impeachment that will be cast by eight committee Republicans who are widely regarded as being more or less uncommitted. They are Robert McClell and Rep. Rostenkowski of Illinois, Henry Smith 3d and Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York, Willy Mayne of Iowa, Lawrence Hogan of Maryland, Caldwell Butler of Virginia and William Cohen of Maine.

• The role that John Doar, the committee's special counsel on impeachment, will play in the final stages of the inquiry. He, too, is a Republican.

## 12 Hours of Tapes

In the 18 days of hearings that ended Friday, Mr. Doar and his staff presented to the committee 38 volumes of evidence, consisting of 650 findings of fact and 7,200 pages of supporting documentation, and played 12 hours of the President's tape-recorded conversations.

If the evidence was huge in scope, it apparently was not conclusive in content, at least in form. It was said to contain substantial indications that the President violated criminal laws and disregarded constitutional obligations, but no indisputable proof that he had.

"I'd prefer to be the defense counsel," summed up Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, who has emerged as the leading defender of Mr. Nixon on the committee.

## Rigidly Impartial

How the committee votes may well be influenced by Mr. Doar's actions. He has been rigidly impartial thus far, Democrats, Republicans and even the President's chief defense counsel, James St. Clair, have stated that Mr. Doar presented the evidence without characterizing or coloring it.

Many committee members, however, say that they have been troubled by such a flood of evidence that they cannot determine, without some guidance or at least consultation, where to locate definite grounds for impeachment.

The closer they get to a vote assessing Mr. Nixon's conduct, the more fidgety committee members—especially Southern Democrats and neutral Republicans—have become. For many of them, a vote on impeachment could decide their own political futures.

## Threats Are Received

Both advocates and opponents of impeachment in their districts send wavering committee members mail containing veiled—and sometimes explicit—threats that a vote either way will end the member's career. Some members have privately expressed regret that the staff presentation did not contain some damning, irrefutable piece of evidence—the "murder weapon," they call it—that would decide the question to the satisfaction of their constituents.

Without, apparently, such a piece of evidence, the committee is faced with a decision based on an accumulation of bits and pieces of a potential case against the President and on the theory that Mr. Nixon's defiance of committee subpoenas and requests for 18 more tape recordings supports the "adverse inference" that the tapes would be incriminating.



Daniel Baggard with a 132-pound squash that grew in his garden at Fort Meade, Fla. The squash, which is 73 inches around, was one of nine over 70 pounds.

## 18 More Co-Conspirators Said to Be on Watergate List

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Watergate prosecutors have given defense lawyers in the Watergate cover-up case a list of 19 alleged undisclosed co-conspirators but insisted that the names be kept secret.

Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski contended that the list should not be made public until the Supreme Court reviews the Watergate grand jury's naming of President Nixon as an undisclosed participant in the alleged conspiracy. The court is due to rule next month.

Despite the secrecy, it was understood that the list, which was turned over Friday, comprises, in addition to Mr. Nixon:

• Former White House counsel John Dean 3d and two Nixon re-election campaign deputies, Jeb Magruder and Frederick LaRue. All have already pleaded guilty to obstructing justice in the Watergate scandal and are expected to be called as government witnesses at the super-up trial in September of six of Mr. Nixon's former top aides and campaign advisers.

• Howard Hunt and Gordon

## U.S. Study Links Use of Estrogen And Headaches

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP).—A study of migraine patients shows that women who take birth-control pills or estrogens in other forms have more headaches than other such patients, a researcher reports.

Dr. Lee Kudrow told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Study of Headache yesterday that stopping use of the pill reduced headache frequency among most of the women. He said changing the estrogen dosage and its timing helped women taking this hormone as therapy.

Dr. Kudrow, director of the Cedars Medical Clinic for Headache, studied 300 headache sufferers. 239 of them women, 62 percent of whom were using estrogens in some form. Estrogens, which are female hormones, are sometimes prescribed for postmenopausal women and for treatment of some diseases.

Migraine has been associated with constriction of blood vessels in the head, Dr. Kudrow suggested, that constriction of blood vessels caused by estrogens may cause migraine headaches in these women.

Seventy percent of the women using oral contraceptives showed a marked reduction of headache frequency after they stopped taking the pills, although this often did not occur until four weeks after discontinuation.

## Minn. GOP Hits Equal Rights Bill

DULUTH, Minn., June 23 (AP).—The Minnesota Republican Convention chose an all-male slate of candidates for state offices yesterday, then adopted a platform plank that called for the legislature to rescind its approval of the Equal Rights Amendment.

All six male candidates opposed the platform measure, which was approved by a 643-207 vote. The legislature approved the proposed Equal Rights Amendment in 1973, making Minnesota one of 32 states that have approved it so far. Ratification by 38 states before March, 1979, is needed before the measure guaranteeing equal rights regardless of sex becomes part of the Constitution.

Canterbury Schedule LONDON, June 23 (AP).—The most Rev. Donald Coggan will be enthroned as archbishop of Canterbury in Canterbury Cathedral on Jan. 24, two months after he takes up his post, the Anglican Church announced today.

## Gallup Poll

## Democrats Could Control 66% Of House, Survey Indicates

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., June 23.—The Democratic party in the House would obtain the power to override presidential vetoes—that is, two-thirds or more of the seats—if congressional elections were being held at the present time.

Developments related to the Watergate scandals and the state of the economy can obviously change the congressional picture in the months between now and Nov. 5 when all members of the House come up for election.

However, the latest nationwide survey shows Republican congressional strength remaining at about the lowest level in 38 years of Gallup polls, with the GOP unable to narrow the gap on the Democrats since last October.

The Democrats currently hold a commanding lead: 57 to 30 percent, with 13 percent undecided among registered voters. This almost exactly matches results recorded in surveys at the beginning of the current year and surveys conducted last autumn.

In only three national elections in the last four decades—1932, 1934, and 1964—has a party (in each case the Democratic party) won two-thirds or more seats.

The findings cannot be translated directly into seats since to do so surveys would have to be conducted in each of the 435 congressional districts of the nation. National percentages, however, do offer a good general guide to seat changes.

The current standings reported today indicate that if the elections were being held at this time, the Republican loss of seats would go far beyond the normal loss an administration suffers in off-year elections.

The party occupying the White House normally loses seats in an off-year election, and this loss during the last two decades has averaged 26 seats. Only once in this century, in 1934, has the administration in office gained seats in the off-year races for the House.

The present standing of the two major parties is revealed in the figures below, which show the division of the vote for mem-

bers of the House if the election were being held at the time of the survey:

## LATEST VOTE FOR CONGRESS

(Among Registered Voters)

Nationwide

Democrats ..... 57 %

Republicans ..... 30

Other/Undecided ..... 13

The following table shows the trend in the congressional vote since May, 1973:

Dem. Rep. Other/Undecided

Latest ..... 57 % 30 % 13 %

January ..... 58 29 13

October, 1973 58 30 12

May, 1973 ..... 58 30 12

Despite President Nixon's somewhat greater popularity in the South than elsewhere, this continues to be the most Democratic region of the nation in congressional strength.

Following are the findings by the four major regions of the nation:

VOTE FOR CONGRESS (By Region)

Dem. Rep. Other/Undecided

East ..... 57 % 30 % 13 %

Midwest ..... 58 29 13

South ..... 59 26 15

West ..... 59 30 11

Copter-Flying Mayor Of N.Y.C. Crashes

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP).—A police helicopter with Mayor Abraham Beame and several of his City Hall aides aboard went down in New York Harbor off the Brooklyn shore Friday. City Hall sources said the mayor and the others were taken safely aboard a police launch. First reports said there were no injuries.

City Hall said the copter came down off Bush Terminal during a heavy rainstorm. The copter had taken off from the Wall Street Helipad, bound for Kennedy Airport, where Mayor Beame was to join his wife, Mary, and go with her to San Diego, for the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The present standing of the two major parties is revealed in the figures below, which show the division of the vote for mem-

## Stamp Machine Pays Jackpot

ROSELIE, Mich., June 23 (AP).—A postage-stamp machine went out of order at a suburban Detroit shopping mall and began spitting out thousands of stamps, a postmaster said yesterday.

When the machine, set in motion by a single quarter, finally stopped, \$780 in stamps were on the ground. Roselie Postmaster Arthur Waterman said.

Two teen-age boys collected the stamps and returned them to the postoffice. Each was presented with a \$25 savings bond and a commendation from Mr. Waterman for "exceptional character and honesty."

## Black Sea Site For Nixon Visit Reported Picked

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—President Nixon probably will visit the Black Sea resort of Oreanda during his visit to the Soviet Union this week, a White House official said yesterday.

He confirmed that Yalta, which had been suggested by the Russian hosts as a possible stop during Mr. Nixon's five-day visit, has been ruled out. He also said that Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, probably would be the President's only other stop outside of Oreanda and Moscow.

Mr. Nixon will go to Moscow on Thursday after a meeting in Brussels Wednesday with NATO leaders.

Reports from Moscow quoting Americans in the advance planning party said that Mr. Nixon did not want to go to Yalta because of its symbolism as the site where Western interests were bargained away at the close of World War II.

Officials said that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Nixon's host for the visit, has a dacha at Oreanda, in the Crimean peninsula, and considers it "his San Clemente"—a reference to Mr. Nixon's ocean-side home in California. During Mr. Brezhnev's visit to the United States last May, Mr. Nixon took him to San Clemente.

## Colson Said to Dispute Nixon On Watergate-Warning Date

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Charles Colson has told the House Judiciary Committee that he alerted President Nixon both in January and February of last year to high-level complicity in the Watergate affair.

Mr. Nixon has repeatedly insisted that he was first given such revelations by John Dean 3d in their conversation of March 21 last year.

Colson testified that his warnings to the President dealt with the involvement of former attorney general John Mitchell and former Nixon re-election aide Jeb Stuart Magruder, according to virtually identical reports yesterday by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson and the New York News. Committee officials, who have been under attack from the White

## Russia Beats U.S. 3-1 in Chess Play

NICE, June 23 (AP).—The Soviet team played with determination today in the eighth round of the finals of the chess Olympiad of Nations to win convincingly against the United States, 3-1.

Both Boris Spassky and Mikhail Tal have been in unconvincing form here and were omitted from the team for this prestige match.

The most impressive game was on the top board where Anatoly Karpov exploited a small advantage in space gained from the opening to defeat Ljubomir Kavalek of Washington, D.C.

The other Soviet victory was on board three where Tigran Petrosian defeated Walter Browne of Berkeley, Calif.

The other games, between Viktor Korchnoi and Robert Byrne of Ossining, N.Y., and Gennady Kuzmin and the Rev. William Lombardy of New York City, ended in draws.

## Tremors Hit Skopje

SKOPLJE, Yugoslavia, June 23 (Reuters).—A series of 16 weak earth tremors were registered here Friday. Tanjug press agency said. No damage or casualties were reported.

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Bobby Locke, at the Engadina Golf Club.

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## Jean Wahl Dies, French Poet, Existentialist

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—Jean Wahl, 66, a French philosopher and poet who was closely associated with existentialism, died here Friday.

The teacher once gave Jean-Paul Sartre a failing grade in his course at the Sorbonne. Interned by the Germans early in World War II, Mr. Wahl was released for health reasons and made his way to the United States. There he lectured at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., from 1943 to 1944; at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., from 1944 to 1945, and at the University of Chicago from 1946 to 1947.

He returned to the Sorbonne but made frequent visits to America, giving courses at McGill University, Montreal, in 1961, and at the University of California at Berkeley in 1963.

## Charles Frank Lewis

COLLINGSVILLE, Okla., June 23 (AP)—Charles Frank Lewis, 85, golf instructor to President Woodrow Wilson and King Edward VIII and King George VI, died yesterday.

## Boston Fire Kills 5

BOSTON, June 23 (AP)—Five persons were killed and a sixth was seriously injured today in a fire in the Dorchester section of Boston.

## Fertility Gap Narrows in U.S. Between Whites, Nonwhites

By Bradley Graham

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP)—The birth rate of poor nonwhite families in the United States is dropping more rapidly than that of high-income white families, two studies report.

The result is a narrowing of the fertility gap between different social groups in the country, suggesting that the total number of poverty families should eventually diminish. Two studies published this month by a University of Wisconsin sociologist and a researcher for Planned Parenthood produced that finding.

The studies note that considerable gaps remain in the birth rates between high-income white and low-income nonwhite groups, but they indicate that family-planning programs are reaching minorities.

"At the beginning of the 1960s," said Frederick Jaffe, program director for Planned Parenthood, "the low-income group had a higher fertility rate and practiced

poorer contraceptive methods than higher-income groups. Now there's very little difference in the profile of methods used by the groups."

Mr. Jaffe attributed this change to the introduction of more efficient contraceptives, social approval of their use and the establishment of federal programs to give poor people easier access to them.

"The groups that had the highest fertility have fallen the most," added James Sweet, associate professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin. "A smaller number of people will be growing up in impoverished households as a result. Also, mothers will have more time to work."

Using Census Bureau Data, Mr. Sweet compared the fertility change of married women between 1967-1969 and 1970-1972. He found that the birth rates of blacks (particularly those in the South), American Indians and Mexican Americans declined faster than the rates for the urban white population.

The birth rate for urban whites fell 27 percent during this period while for blacks it declined by 37 percent; for Indians, 46 percent, and for Mexican Americans, 30 percent.

This means the fertility rate of blacks fell from 24 percent more than that for whites at the beginning of the period to 7 percent at the end of 1967-70. Indians dropped from 67 to 21 percent more than the urban white birth rate, and Mexican Americans from 47 to 43 percent more than that of whites.

Using a different method of analysis, Mr. Jaffe compared the birth rate of families receiving an annual income 25 percent higher than the federal poverty level with those receiving higher incomes.

He found that between 1960 and 1972, the average fertility rate among poor women declined by 44 per 1,000 women to 109 per 1,000 compared with a drop of 27 per 1,000 for the nonpoor to 71 per 1,000.

Low-income nonwhites showed the most rapid fertility decline. Their childbearing dropped by 64 births per 1,000 women to 119 per 1,000. However, Mr. Jaffe noted that the fertility rate of the poor remains 53 percent higher than that of the nonpoor.

He also showed that families receiving "marginal" income—25 to 100 percent above the poverty level—have the same high birth rate as families receiving sub-poverty level incomes.

"These findings," Mr. Jaffe concluded, "reinforce the need for policies which do not restrict eligibility for these programs to the poorest of the poor."

## Pontiff Presses For a Solution On Palestinians

ROME, June 23 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI urged world leaders to seek a solution to the problem of the Palestinians yesterday in a address to the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The Pontiff welcomed "the new light of hope for peace in the Middle East" that has been kindled by the intense activity and the converging efforts of men in high posts of responsibility.

The allusion to President Nixon's recent tour of four Arab countries and Israel and to the earlier mediation in the area by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was clear.

In his reference to the Palestinian question, Pope Paul said: "We would not wish to fall to encourage all the responsible parties not to omit any effort of goodwill and political wisdom in the search for a just and becoming means of unravelling the problem, so difficult and so sad, concerning the destiny of the Palestinian populations."

The Pontiff delivered his 5,000-word speech in an audience for the cardinals after receiving their good wishes on the 11th anniversary Friday of his election to the papacy.

## Italian Crash Kills 6

CAIRO MONTENOTTE, Italy, June 23 (UPI)—Six persons were killed and a seventh was injured seriously today in a two-car collision on a highway between Savona and Turin, the police said.



PROTEST SYMBOL—The rusted and smashed body of an automobile was mounted on a pole and placed in a parking spot in a central square in Lodi, Italy, near Milan, by Prof. Vittorio Corsini to protest the pollution and disruption of cities by cars.

## U.S. Court Orders Boston to End School Bias

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON, June 23 (NYT)—In a sweeping ruling that left Boston stunned last week, a federal judge held that the city of Boston maintained racially segregated schools and ordered that the city eliminate "every form of racial segregation" in the schools, forthwith.

The ruling caps years of bitter political and racial turmoil in the city during which the all-white Boston School Committee had steadfastly fought implementation of the state law forbidding schools with more than 50 percent black enrollment.

The judge, in ruling on a suit brought 15 months ago by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that the plaintiffs had "proved beyond question" that racial segregation exists in part of the Boston school system. He stated that the first obligation of the city is to secure the rights of the plaintiffs, if necessary, by busing which, he conceded, is "not a terribly popular thing."

The decision, contained in a 150-page document released late Friday afternoon, made Boston the latest Northern city to be placed under a federal desegregation order. Many had thought that Boston, once the seat of the abolitionist movement and now center of one of the most liberal regions in the country, would have been able to achieve integration without court order.

About one-third of Boston's 86,000 schoolchildren are black. With changing residential patterns in recent years, they have been forced increasingly to attend heavily black schools. The latest federal figures indicate that 82.2 percent of Boston's black pupils attend majority black schools, of which there are now 68.

The NAACP contended in its suit that the School Committee had engaged in unconstitutional "deliberate racial segregation of pupils and teachers" in the system's 212 elementary, middle and high schools.

In supporting the NAACP argument, the judge declared that the School Committee members "took many actions in their official capacity with the purpose and intention to segregate the Boston public schools." Placing the committee under injunction, he ordered it to eliminate "all consequences and vestiges of segregation previously practiced by the defendants."

Specifically, he ordered that the committee implement this fall a state-ordered plan by which racial imbalance would be reduced somewhat by busing and redistricting. Under the plan, the number of majority-black schools would be reduced to 44, but about 10,000 black pupils would remain in segregated schools. At least 6,000 pupils, black and white, would be bused.

Under the judge's order, the city would be required to achieve the desegregation within the city limits. Many local leaders, including Boston's Mayor Kevin White, have argued that Boston could never integrate unless the suburbs were tied in with a metropolitan busing plan. The U.S. Supreme Court has not yet ruled on whether such cross-district busing is constitutionally required. Such busing has been ordered in Detroit by a lower court.

## Police in France Continue Crime Prevention Drive

PARIS, June 23 (Reuters)—Police checked the identities of 32,000 persons in a surprise operation in three French cities late Friday, the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

In the first such operation last weekend, more than 100,000 persons were asked for their papers. Michel Poniatowski, interior minister, who ordered the move, said it was a preventive measure against increasing crime.

The newspaper Le Monde commenting on the new technique, said today: "This overturns a basic legal principle, the presumption of innocence. Today we are all suspects."

The operation was carried out in the northern outskirts of Paris, in Lille and in Lyons. According to the ministry, the checks led to the discovery of 60 suspected offenders, including 15 cases of drunken driving, eight of car theft, three of drug possession, and 10 of driving without a license.

## Singapore Seizes 32 As Pro-Communists

SINGAPORE, June 23 (Reuters)—Singapore Friday announced the arrest of 30 suspected pro-Communists and saboteurs whose aim was said to be to "liberate" Malaysia and Singapore.

The government said its raid, the biggest of its kind since the island gained independence in 1963, was carried out to cripple the Communist party of Malaysia and one of its arms, the Malaysian National Liberation Front.

There was speculation that the test was connected with the 64 nuclear missiles carried in four British nuclear submarines. The missiles were supplied by the United States, but the atomic warheads were developed in Britain.

Members of the Tribune group—which takes its name from a weekly left-wing paper once associated with the late Aneurin Bevan and with Michael Foot, who is now Employment Secretary—plan to ask Defense Secretary Roy Mason about the report tomorrow. That Mr. Foot is now a member of the government has deprived the group of one of its most effective speakers.

Norman Ashton, a senior member in the Tribune group, said: "It makes nonsense of our support for the Australians and all our pontificating about the French tests if it is true."

## Law on Abortion Is Stayed in Bonn

BONN, June 23 (UPI)—The constitutional court suspended a permissive abortion law only hours before it would have taken effect yesterday, saying it needed 90 days to decide on a suit that charges that the measure is unconstitutional.

The court granted a restraining injunction against the law at the request of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, governed by the Christian Democrats who unsuccessfully fought the measure in the federal parliament.

The measure, proposed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party, permits women to have an abortion on request during the first three months of a pregnancy.

## Sikh King Says Indians Disrupt His Supporters

NEW DELHI, June 23 (UPI)—Indian police in the Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim fired tear gas and used clubs to break up demonstrations in support of Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, he said today, adding that the Indian Army has been alerted for more disorders.

The king said all government workers, except the police, are on strike. He spoke by telephone to New Delhi, 1,500 miles to the south, amid Indian news reports that Sikkim's capital of Gangtok has been in political turmoil for the last three days.

Tension in Gangtok began Thursday when Sikkim's National Assembly passed resolutions reducing the king to a figurehead and adopted a constitution drafted by Indian lawyers that further strengthens India's influence in the mountain protectorate.

Indian troops have been in Sikkim for 24 years under the terms of a treaty that gives India the right to protect the kingdom's defense, foreign relations, communications and trade.

## U.S. Agencies Differ on Student Jobs

Unit Bars Foreigners; 2d Welcomes Them

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT)—The U.S. government is working at cross purposes on the issue of foreign students who can get jobs in the United States.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service apparently is cutting down the number of foreign students in the United States who may hold summer jobs in an attempt to leave more jobs available for American students. The State Department, however, is allowing private organizations to bring about 5,000 students from abroad to work and travel in the United States this summer.

The INS now is requiring alien students in the United States to register directly with them in order to obtain permission to work, rather than getting it from college authorities as in past years. Verne Jervis, an INS spokesman, said this "probably will cut down" the number of students who will be able to work.

Last year, Mr. Jervis said, 17,000 foreign students were granted permission by their colleges to work. But through May 31 of this year, 4,611 of 9,431 applications—less than half—had been granted by the INS. He said there have been complaints about the new decision, "but we have also been commended for it," for saving jobs for American students.

## Expansion Barred

George Porter, spokesman for the State Department's Bureau of Cultural and Educational Affairs, said the department has always "been interested in exchanges of students. It's one of the private organizations, the National Carl Schurz Association in Philadelphia, was sponsoring a one-to-one exchange program with West Germany. He said no government money was involved in these programs.

Mr. Porter also said the government advised the organizations to "keep the lid on these programs" and not expand them. He said the number had been reduced in recent years, from 8,000 in 1971 to this year's figure of about 5,000. An official at the State Department had reportedly said that the summer travel program was being continued even though the U.S. manpower administration had advised that U.S. unemployment was so bad that any student summer employment would deprive Americans of jobs.

Mr. Porter said the types of jobs the exchange students would be getting "probably wouldn't be the type many American students would get." He cited as an example jobs such as those requiring knowledge of a foreign language.

## Reports of a Planned A-Test Stir Leftist MPs in Britain

LONDON, June 23 (NYT)—A report that an underground nuclear test is to be carried out in Nevada for the British government aroused some left-wing Labor members of Parliament yesterday.

"All hell will break loose" if the test report is true, said Sidney Bidwell, a leader of the Tribune group, a faction of about 70 left-wing Labor members of Parliament.

According to the report in the Daily Express, British physicists are assembling at the underground range in Nevada for the first nuclear explosion by Britain since 1966. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defense said he could neither confirm nor deny the story.

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The measure, proposed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party, permits women to have an abortion on request during the first three months of a pregnancy.

## Walkout at 3 Papers In Britain Is Settled

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Printers strike that closed down three national newspapers—the Times, Financial Times and Daily Mirror—was settled Friday after lengthy talks between union leaders and employers.

The three newspapers had been struck since Wednesday night. Details of the new pay agreement were not disclosed.

The dispute was over a complex pay demand for cost-of-living increases and other benefits for 100,000 union print workers on provincial newspapers and in general printing. The three national newspapers hit by the strike have provincial newspaper interests.

## What they're wearing in Paris



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## Peruvian Junta Comes Close To Split on Press Freedom

By Lewis H. Duguid

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—Peru's armed forces, united since seizing power almost six years ago, have come close to a formal split over the issue of press freedom.

The navy, which has defended the idea of an independent press, so far has stopped short of pulling out of the junta. But the crisis that has provoked three

cabinet-level resignations continues to reverberate.

Recently, the government closed Peru's leading magazine, *Carta*, and ordered its publisher, Enrique Zileri, who was exiled briefly five years ago, to go into hiding.

*Carta*'s last issue included a detailed refutation of a charge by President Juan Velasco Alvarado that a Press Association meeting last month was a cover for an anti-government conspiracy.

*Carta*, co-owned by Mr. Zileri and his mother, has remained independent and critical of all recent governments.

Mr. Zileri was exiled in 1969 for publishing an account of a secret pay raise decreed for the armed forces by the new government. He was permitted to return later the same year.

The freedom of the press has recently become a focus for critics of the leftist military rule.

*Carta*, along with two conservative dailies, became the main outlet for dissent. Representatives of these periodicals attended the May 17 lunch that President Velasco Alvarado later alleged was conspiratorial.

Vice-Adm. Luis Vargas Caballero, navy minister and a member of the junta, spoke in defense of free expression.

President Velasco Alvarado then held a rare press conference, ostensibly to show his recovery from an aneurysm a year ago that caused an amputation of his right leg.

Asked about Adm. Vargas Caballero's comments on press freedom, President Velasco Alvarado said that only he, as President, and the premier were permitted to make such political statements, and that any other cabinet officers doing so should resign.

Admirals Unite

But the navy's ruling council of admirals rallied behind Adm. Vargas Caballero, saying that he was clearly permitted by statute to make political statements.

That same day, May 30, Adm. Vargas Caballero resigned. No reason was given, but it is thought that he stepped down to avoid possible violent conflict with the dominant army.

Two other admirals, one of whom was the housing minister, left the government.

In the midst of this dispute, the moderate political party of former President Fernando Belaunde Terry was outlawed and two opposition leaders were exiled.

**Schmidt Coalition Strengthens Hold On Lower Saxony**

NORTHAMPTON, West Germany, June 23 (AP).—A Lower Saxony by-election here today gave the ruling Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt an additional seat in the state parliament at Hannover.

In the election, made necessary by the traffic death of an opposition Christian Union candidate before the Lower Saxony state elections June 9, the Social Democrats suffered a slight loss from 51.2 percent in 1970 to 49.47 percent, in the party's vote.

The junior Free Democrats also slightly lost favor among the 47,000 eligible voters. They dropped from 4.5 percent to 4.49 percent. Voter participation was 73.8 percent.

Although the Christian Union tallied 45.38 percent of the vote compared to 39.1 four years ago, the joint coalition increased its precarious majority in the state parliament, going from a 78-77 edge to a 79-76 margin.

The Northern result reflected tendencies shown by the June 9 outcome throughout the North German state. It was generally regarded as an indication that the trend away from former Chancellor Willy Brandt's ruling coalition had slowed despite considerable losses to the conservative opposition.

**Judge Is Killed In Vaduz Court**

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, June 23 (AP).—A Liechtenstein magistrate is probing the eccentric background of a businessman who shot and killed the chief judge and injured a lawyer in a courtroom last week.

The violence occurred at the end of a civil law case in which the attacker, 41-year-old Reinhold Glatt, had been successfully sued for slander.

The chief judge, 46, died two hours later. A lawyer for the plaintiff was treated for arm wounds.

**London March Marks Death of Riot Victim**

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters).—About 8,000 students marched silently through London yesterday in a demonstration marking the death of Kevin Gately, 21, who died after a clash between students and police last Saturday.

The march passed off peacefully but two students were arrested for alleged offensive behavior.

Mr. Gately died of a stroke after a battle between police and leftist demonstrators in London's Red Lion Square. The leftists were protesting a rally by the extreme rightist National Front.



Dolores Ibarruri, 73, head of the Spanish Communist party in exile and "La Pasionaria" of Civil War days, leads crowd of sympathizers in Geneva rally yesterday.

## 'La Pasionaria' Defies a Ban, Speaks to a Rally in Geneva

GENEVA, June 23 (Reuters).—Dolores Ibarruri, the legendary Spanish Communist leader, today defied a Swiss ban against her speaking at a rally. First she sang to her audience, then started playing a taped speech, and finally broke in to deliver the rest of the address live.

The 73-year-old Basque known as La Pasionaria, who lives in exile in Moscow, had been banned by the Swiss government from addressing a rally of exiled Spanish Communists and leftist Swiss at Geneva's Ice Stadium.

La Pasionaria, a founder of the Spanish Communist party, gained international renown during the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939. Today, white-haired and wearing a simple black skirt and jacket, she stood on a rostrum draped in red and sang a Communist workers' song in Spanish.

Copies of Speech

Meanwhile, copies of her speech were distributed to the excited crowd of 10,000 persons who gave her a four-minute standing ovation.

The same speech was later played to the audience on tape. But after listening to about half an hour of the prepared broadcast, La Pasionaria jumped to her feet, told a technician to stop the tape and delivered the rest of the speech live.

Although helmeted police had sealed entrances to the stadium, there appeared to be none around her at the time, and no attempt was made to stop her.

The Swiss government banned Mrs. Ibarruri and Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the outlawed Spanish Communist party, from speaking at the rally, because it was too large and was directed against a foreign government, compromising Switzerland's neutrality.

Mr. Carrillo also defied the ban by addressing the flag-waving crowd for four minutes after his speech had been played on tape.

In her speech, La Pasionaria called for a rapprochement between the Spanish people and the army such as there was in Portugal May 1.

"To refuse dialogue and rapprochement is to turn one's back on the political realities of the country," she said.

Mr. Carrillo, who now lives in Paris, said a provisional Spanish government would only be formed after the fall of the Franco government.

"But its constitution will not be announced by us, and even less here in Geneva. It will be announced by the Spanish national radio in Madrid and by

**Astronauts Go To Russian Base**

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI).—Nine American astronauts arrived in Moscow tonight to discuss next year's planned link-up between an American Apollo and a Soviet Soyuz spacecraft, an American Embassy spokesman said.

The astronauts drove immediately to Star City, the cosmonaut training center 20 miles east of Moscow, where they will stay for about two weeks, the spokesman said.

American diplomats said they expected President Nixon to visit the astronauts at Star City when he comes to the Soviet Union later this week.

**Comecon Official Sees Contacts With EEC**

SOFIA, June 23 (UPI).—Comecon secretary Nikolai Fadeev said yesterday that the way is opening to trading contacts between the European Common Market and the Communist trading bloc.

Talking to newsmen at the end of the 20th session of Comecon Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Mr. Fadeev said he had made approaches to the EEC eight months ago and only recently got a reply agreeing to contacts from the Common Market Commission.

**40 Dead in Bangladesh**

DACCA, June 23 (AP).—Forty persons were reported dead and 50,000 homeless as heavy rains swept the Chittagong district in southeastern Bangladesh today.

## Peking Posters Assail Chiefs Of Factories as Push Widens

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, June 23 (NYT).—The latest posters to be posted up on walls in Peking are singling out factory managers as targets, accusing them of suppressing the workers and stifling criticism.

A poster that appeared yesterday was signed by five workers from a tractor factory in Kiangsi who alleged that production there had virtually come to a standstill in the last six months as a result of "sabotage activities" by its managers who were accused of fomenting strife in the plant and even switching off the electricity in order to undermine the campaign of criticism against Confucius and Lin Biao, the former defense minister who is reported to have died in a plane crash in 1971 after an abortive coup.

The poster charged that followers of Marshal Lin had used the factory to make weapons that were to have been used in the attempted coup.

Whatever relation the allegations may bear to real events in Kiangsi, it is striking that the disgruntled workers were allowed to leave their jobs and travel to the capital to voice their complaints.

Important Feature

Peripatetic revolutionary criticism was an important feature of the "cultural revolution" in 1966 and 1967 when masses of youthful Red Guards and workers journeyed to Peking to air their grievances and imbibe inspiration.

So far in the last week, there have been posters whose signers identified themselves as having come from Szechuan, Heilungkiang and Hunan Provinces, in addition to Kiangsi.

This strongly suggests organized backing for the dissidents. Ordinary Chinese cannot normally purchase railroad tickets to travel outside their province without documents issued by local authorities. Beyond that, the price of a ticket from Kiangsi would severely strain the resources of ordinary workers; arrangements would also have to be made for putting them up when they got to the capital.

As yet, there is no sign of large groups of dissidents traveling to Peking, but the handful who have shown up so far are among the most striking harbingers of a radical new phase in the ideological campaign that was launched five months ago.

Among other denunciations of factory managers was a poster put up Friday condemning the manager of a machinery factory in Peking for attempting to stiffle the campaign.

The managerial class came in for heavy criticism in the "cultural revolution" and many managers were reduced to the status of ordinary workers.

For a time, operating control of enterprises was turned over to "three-in-one" revolutionary committees made up of revolutionary cadres, representatives of

Rebel Attacks Said to Kill 43 In Philippines

MANILA, June 23 (AP).—Forty-three persons were reported dead and at least 17 missing today in an upsurge of anti-government violence by Moslem rebels in the southern island of Mindanao.

The Philippine armed forces called in artillery and F-86 jet fighters to quell a threat to the airport eight miles south of Cotabato City, a provincial capital in central Mindanao. At least 17 civilians were reported missing in fighting around Sulon, north of the airport.

The F-86s attacked rebel positions near the airport Friday, and passengers flying from Cotabato late yesterday reported seeing an air force plane firing at positions close to the airstrip. On Thursday, the insurgents fired 81-mm mortar shells into the airport.

Leaders of five refugee families told the Philippine Red Cross that they had counted 31 bodies of slain Christian evacuees during a 10-day trek in Cotabato from their community 40 miles to the south.

Provincial sources reported 12 residents dead in Makilala, 35 miles east of Cotabato City. A mixed force of Moslem, Christian and pagan Blaan tribesmen were blamed for the attack.

**Police Copter, Plane Collide, Killing Four**

SEATTLE, June 23 (AP).—A Seattle police helicopter and a small, private plane collided near an airport Friday, killing the four persons aboard the two aircraft, police said.

They said that a pilot and observer were in the helicopter, which was on patrol when it collided with a Cessna-150 carrying a man and a woman.

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## Cyprus Purge Is Initiated By Makarios

NICOSIA, June 23 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, is purging his administration of disloyal elements, starting with civil servants, policemen and schoolteachers, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said the decision was made Thursday during a Council of Ministers meeting following a weeklong wave of violence launched by the guerrilla organization EOKA-B, a group trying to oust Archbishop Makarios and achieve the union of Cyprus with Greece (Enosis).

In a series of shootings and bombing incidents throughout Cyprus, five persons, including a British woman, were killed and several others were wounded. Police said they have arrested scores of guerrilla suspects.

Archbishop Makarios, who in the past has said he supports Enosis but that now is not the time for such a venture, described his opponents as "a bunch of hideous murderers and an organized crime syndicate bent on destroying Cyprus."

To Take Measures

"We are determined to take all measures necessary to stamp out lawlessness," he told a meeting of his supporters earlier this week.

The 10,000-man Greek Cypriot Army, known as the National Guard and commanded by 1,000 officers from mainland Greece, will be purged at a later stage, but the government spokesman said, "I am not authorized to give details."

Supporters of Archbishop Makarios have often accused the officers of being sympathizers of EOKA-B and of preventing Communists from taking commissions in the National Guard.

Akel, the Cypriot Communist party, has supported the President since Cyprus gained its independence from the British in 1960. The party's leaders see the National Guard not only as a defensive force against a Turkish invasion, but also as an extension of the military regime in Athens.

**Ethiopia Denies Grain Was Resold to Yemen**

ADDIS ABABA, June 23 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's commissioner for relief and rehabilitation has denied allegations that relief grain for drought-stricken parts of the country was re-exported to Yemen, the Ethiopian Herald said last week.

Ethiopian customs in the port of Djibouti, in the French territory of the Afars and the Issas (Somaliland), had confirmed that no aid grain had been shipped abroad, the newspaper reported.

Five days ago the Herald, quoting French port authorities in Djibouti, said that 1,800 metric tons of relief grain were re-exported to Hodejia, Yemen, and that 12,000 tons more had been set rotting in the port for the next four months.

**GI in Germany Is Held In \$500,000 LSD Case**

HEIDELBERG, June 23 (AP).—The U.S. Army in Europe Friday identified a soldier who is a jail charged with the alleged wrongful possession and sale of more than \$500,000 worth of LSD as Spec. 5 Craig Servin, 35, of Bloomington, Minn.

German police took Spec. Servin into custody, June 3 near Bamberg, where he was assigned. German customs said they found 30,000 individual doses of suspected LSD and quantities of LSD in his apartment and car. German authorities charged Spec. Servin. The military, after also charging Spec. Servin, put him in pre-trial confinement.

**Paris Puts Off Plans for Seine Highway**

PARIS, June 23 (Reuters).—The Paris City Council has voted to put off building a highway on a section of the Left Bank of the Seine, near the Cathedral of Notre Dame, following President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's pressed opposition to the project.

The City Council had long supported the project. It also had been backed by the late President Georges Pompidou, who believed that "Paris should adapt to the automobile age."

**French Potato Protest**

AVIGNON, France, June 23 (UPI).—Farmers protesting what they consider low produce prices yesterday set fire to 10 tons of potatoes unloaded from Greece, the police said.



# U.S. Is Groping For New Role In Asia Affairs

(This is the first of two articles on the new American stance in Asia.)

By Joseph Lelyveld

**BANGKOK (NTT).**—The United States is gradually reducing its commitments in Asia but rapidly expanding its interests as it gropes, almost in a somnambulant manner, for a new role in the region.

In the aftermath of the combat operations in Indochina, themes that justified the American stance in Asia for two decades—militant anti-Communism and self-proclaimed altruism—appear to have been played out.

One by one, assumptions on which American diplomacy built an elaborate security system in the 1950s were discarded: first, the Nixon doctrine in 1969, with its assumption that the United States would avoid a direct combat role in Asian conflicts; then, in the dramatic American end run to Peking two years later, which stunned Japan and all the other Asian nations that had been evangelized by the United States and offered protection against the menace from China.

Now even the fallback position of the Nixon doctrine is eroding, for every congressional assault on a military aid bill imposes new limitations and conditions on the promise that the United States would continue to funnel indirect military support to its old Asian allies. American officials, Asians find, no longer hazard assurances on long-range American intentions.

big leaders—the oil companies, the auto makers and a legion of banks rushing into their first Asian ventures.

Leading the international scramble, the American oil companies will spend several hundred million dollars this year on exploration in the Java Sea and the Gulf of Siam. The "exposure" of American banks in the region—that is, the amount they have out on loan—is more than \$6 billion outside Japan, banking sources estimate, and is steadily rising.

## U.S. Firms

At last count, 500 American companies, big and small, had opened offices in Hong Kong, Singapore, which has developed a short-term, high-interest Asian dollar market, has 16 American banks with branches or representative offices scouting for business. There are 28 companies here connected with the oil industry—drilling contractors, equipment suppliers, rig builders and those engaged in exploration.

That the United States is coming out of its Vietnam trauma with a vastly larger stake in the area than it had when it went to war is just the first of a series of paradoxes that show up in the new pattern of relations. The most painful is the most enduring—Vietnam itself.

The American troops have left, taking their heavy firepower with them, and 135,000 Vietnamese have been laid off by American agencies of all kinds. Yet Americans arriving in South Vietnam are startled to hear old Saigon hands assert that, fundamentally, nothing has changed in the relations between Saigon and Washington—that the dependence remains total, with no end in sight.

The part of the American military assistance that can be located in the Defense Department's budget is in process of being placed under a new statutory limitation by Congress. In the coming fiscal year the figure will be somewhere between \$900.4 million and \$1,126 billion after Senate and House conferees reach a compromise. Knowledgeable Vietnamese say the Pentagon is still intimately involved in planning the Vietnamese military structure and the budgeting of the aid funds.

But what makes 1974 different from 1973, or even 1972, is not the reduced state of the American presence but the ambiguous state of the American commitment.

A senior Vietnamese diplomat commented: "We know what to expect from the North Vietnamese. We don't know what to expect from the Americans. Your only commitment is to a standard, still, to keep off an offensive that would put you in a bad position."

The hopes of American policymakers for permanently deferring a decision on a renewed military commitment rest on the Russian aid power on display in Thailand.

Under present plans that force will be "drawn down" from 35,000 to 27,000 by the end of the year. In an interview, Ambassador William Kintner said the plans called for keeping it at that level until the end of the next dry season in Indochina; that is, until May, 1975.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has shown a personal interest in maintaining the presence, the ambassador noted.

(Next: The American presence as reflected in ideas.)

## Obscure Intentions

But, if American intentions are obscure now, American power is not. On the contrary, the solidity of the American presence—as seen in 10 Asian nations from South Korea to Indonesia—makes a striking contrast to the tentativeness of American attitudes.

The real momentum for an expansion of American interests shows up in investment and business. For just when Asia, and Southeast Asia in particular, was becoming synonymous with disaster in the imagination of most Americans, American-based multinational corporations were discovering an alluring frontier for expansion and profit.

If there is disengagement, it is mainly in a sense of detachment from the worsening social tensions and mass poverty that afflict many Asian countries; American development and assistance to the region is less than half of what it was in 1964, on the eve of the major commitment of American forces to Vietnam.

## Still a Prediction

However, the widely predicted military disengagement is still only a prediction. Indeed, if 1964, the year of the Tonkin Gulf incident, is taken as a reference point, the American military posture can be described as returning to normal.

Despite the withdrawal of 650,000 troops from Asia during the last five years, American military strength in Southeast Asia is still marginally greater than it was then. In 1964 the United States had 48,000 troops in Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines and Taiwan; now there are none in Vietnam but 35,000 in the other countries—mainly to support an Air Force presence that is easily several times greater than that of a decade ago.

Of the 173,000 American military men left in Asia, including 21,000 in the Seventh Fleet, 93,000 are stationed in South Korea, Japan and Okinawa, a 35 percent reduction from the 1964 level in those areas. Residual congressional pressures for further cuts, administration spokesmen contend that they would have what is termed a "destabilizing" effect on the region.

## Long-Term Role

The long-term American role in the region, as explained in the Nixon doctrine, is to counterbalance threats posed by other nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and China. But strategic theorizing still take second place to the continuing preoccupation with Indochina. The comparison with the 1964 force levels shows a marked shift in the center of gravity in the American presence toward Southeast Asia.

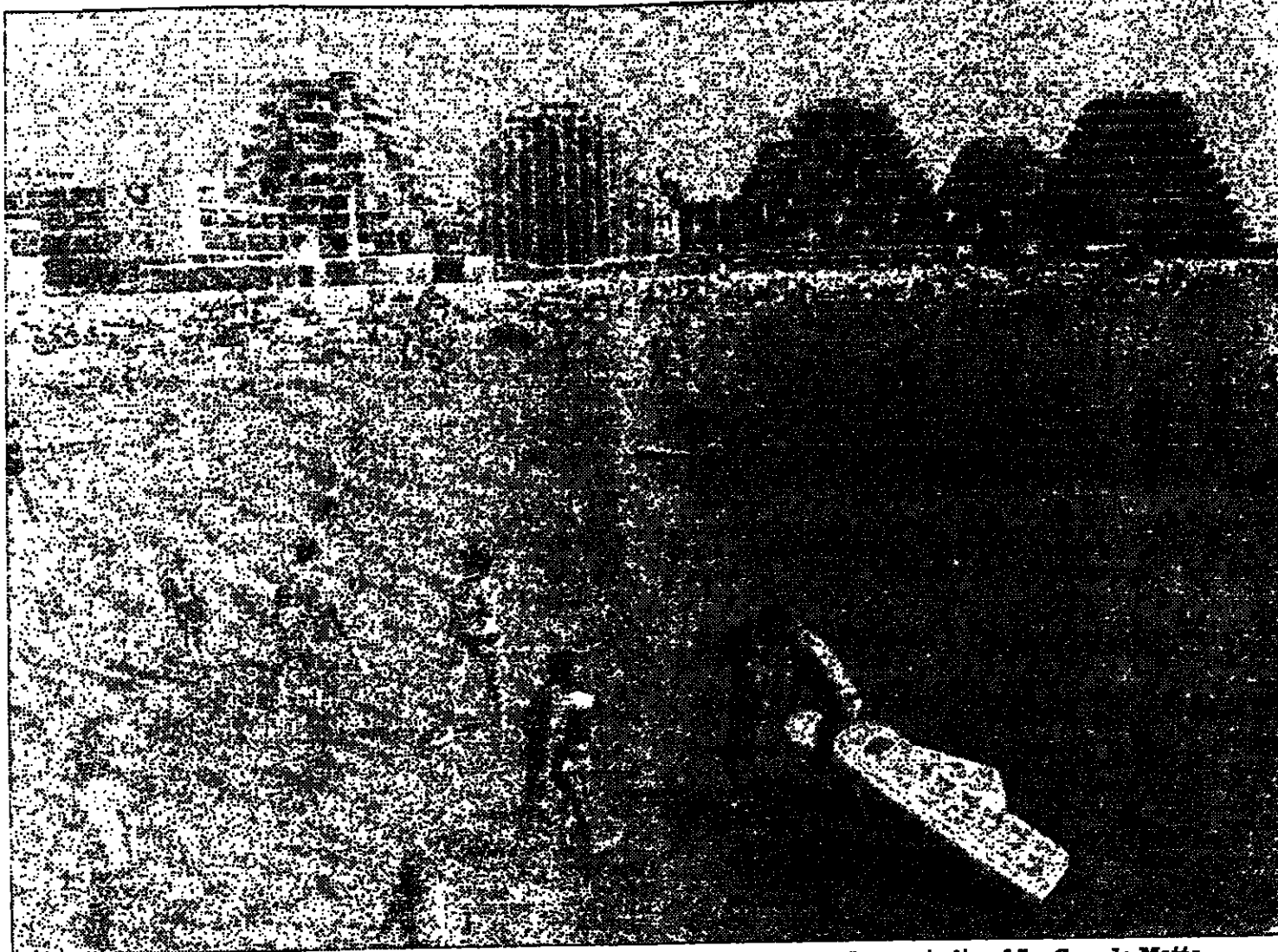
In 1964 the American economic stake in Asia outside Japan, could reasonably have been called negligible. No one would say that now. In 10 years American trade with the region has doubled while equity investments have increased threefold.

At a conservative estimate American corporations have put \$3.5 billion into Asia excluding Japan; the value of their assets—the figures are unavailable—is significantly higher.

The surge was led by electronics concerns that discovered 10 years ago that they could undercut their Japanese competitors by hiring young Asian women to assemble components from the United States and then flown right back. They have been followed in the last five years by the

## U.S. Agrees to Aid

The President affirmed that the United States, in accordance with congressional authorization, will continue to provide humanitarian



Pyramid-style buildings tower over Mediterranean beachfront at French resort city of La Grande Motte.

# Those Pyramids Along the Languedoc Riviera

By Alan Tillier

**LA GRANDE MOTTE, France**—Europe's pyramids won't be attracting those famous pyramid collectors, President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, but the season is now open and the crowds are flocking to the Mediterranean to see the highly unusual sight.

Pyramid City rises on the windswept coastal plain next to the Languedoc capital of Montpellier. Its pointed concrete buildings of 10 stories or more form an architectural ensemble unique on the Continent and can be seen from far out at sea or by the motorist driving across the Camargue.

From a middle distance, the semicircular design of many of the windows and balcony walls give the city the appearance of a moonscape, patterned with meteoric craters.

Its only challengers for audacity are the controversial, curved, giant apartment buildings at Sale des Anges, Antibes, the latest French Alpine resorts and the Italian-designed avant-garde holiday blocks on the Black Sea coast in northern Bulgaria.

## Shock Value

La Grande Motte (the Big Mound) is Pyramid City's official name and it is a much more ambitious project than its rivals if only for its shock value. It forms part of the French government's attempt to build a second, different Riviera, this one between Marseilles and Spey, a living, year-round city despite its artificial location.

The gamble has not yet paid off. Pyramid City virtually dies in the winter. So do Côte d'Azur resorts: in the winter, however, are linked to towns or are offshoots of active areas. Juan-les-Pins goes to sleep in the winter but maintains its lifeline with Antibes.

A few months ago, a visitor to Pyramid City thought of it as a huge white elephant. But it has sprung to life now for its short season. It may lack a "soul," as many of its residents complain, but there are now bustling cafes, restaurants and shops. It lacks any Cannes or Saint-Tropez chic, but there is refreshing informality

and a mix of nationalities. It has no fishermen and no great restaurants, but it has wonderful beaches, good sailing and is somewhat cheaper than its distinguished neighborly strip of coast.

Above all, La Grande Motte is structurally mind-boggling and a complete break with the recent trend in *trompe-l'oeil* Provencal fishing villages. It is a duplicate of Saint-Tropez, like Port-Grimaud or a duplicate Port-Grimaud like La Grande Motte's neighbor, Le Cap d'Agde.

## 8 New Resorts

La Grande Motte is one of eight new resorts built along the Languedoc-Roussillon coast, a stretch known as "Mosquito Coast" only a decade ago. It was really little more than a chain of swamps.

About \$190 million of state funds have been spent in killing the insects, building roads, digging yachts harbors and providing water and sewage facilities. Private builders have poured in \$300 million more.

The whole project is about two-thirds completed and Paris is hoping that foreign investors will now come in. So far the British, Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, who have a distillery at Nice, are going to build a golf course and so provide another reason for travelers not to go on to Spain, Danair, a British airline, is pumping tourists into Montpellier and other local airfields as are the Swedish and West German charter companies.

At La Grande Motte, tourists find a city of about 30,000-35,000 people with conventional villas, motels and camping sites hidden behind the pyramids.

Jean Ballard, one of France's leading architects, is the flamboyant character who put the \$25-million concrete city together.

He was partly influenced by Arco architecture. Mr. Ballard saw the need, too, for sloping wind barriers on the wind-scorched Languedoc plain. He considered that rectangular blocks or miniskyscrapers would be eyesores, or "intrus stuck into the plain."

Mr. Ballard says: "Architecture should never be just practical, but symbolic and cosmic. The architect is an explorer who sets

out not knowing for sure where he is going.

"The Aztec temples were a means of taking possession of the plain. Here, conditions are also hard, for the wind and salt from the sea burn trees. People will feel secure in my powerful, protected city."

The architect has limited the pyramids to the 120-acre heart of the city and has permitted his style elsewhere. There are concrete villas at the rear of the resort and small houses with patios built by the British who do not have the French flair for using concrete.

The architect's "cosmic" vision drew howls of initial protests from the locals and, as at Port-Grimaud, outsiders were the first buyers of apartments whose great asset was abnormally sunny terraces.

## 'Be Patient'

Mr. Ballard, who built wide, clean avenues into La Grande Motte, is planning to build lower buildings in the shape of seashells to provide a "female counterpart" to the virility of his pyramids. He is also planting trees around his concrete city. He tells critics: "Be patient. There is no miracle in town planning. You will see more greenery than concrete in 10 to 15 years time."

The architecture no longer seems to shock people and he says his city is a commercial success. Builders like his ideas and one, Antoine Sanchez, has built a 15-story, pointed block by the port.

Five-room apartments in La Grande Motte will cost around \$80,000. Altogether 4,150 apartments have been built in the city and 4,000 sold.

Reactions of local people and visitors vary.

"Do you really like it?" asked the woman running the post office. "It's too big, too expensive and there are too many people." Mr. Ballard says human density will drop as La Grande Motte spreads.

Another woman, a newspaper seller, stated: "How can it have a soul when it has no past?" A lot of shopkeepers are angry because promises of a gold rush never materialized. Government

propaganda showing the new coast as some kind of second Florida was partly responsible.

## Year 2000

Maurice Bonnet, the man who introduced those 15-centimeter sole shoes to France, has set up shop in La Grande Motte because he thinks the architecture matches his shoes. He says of his new home: "It is mathematical. Germanic, year 2000. It has taken the Latin some time to get used to it. Now we need to turn the city over to Montpellier's students in the winter and spring. Then youth and the sun will provide the osmotic."

Dress designer Michele Menabrea says there is not yet a "Grand Motte" style beyond short shorts with a top of matching color and she says Côte d'Azur mode still dominates. Still, she and her friends are searching for something distinctive through fortuitously fashion parades. They also want the city to attract more celebrities, believing they are the surest way to launch a resort. The willowy Michele says: "They don't have to be Brigitte Bardot. They could be young economic or political stars."

Others disagree, but debates show La Grande Motte's year-round residents, about 1,500 of them, want their resort to really take off. They have finally broken the administrative link with a little village across the nearby lagoon and will become officially a city. They have built a church which converts into a theater, are adding more hotels (there are only a couple of hundred rooms at the moment) and more tennis courts.

## Light Industry

They are hoping that French and Northern European tourists will be lured by rising gasoline prices and overcrowding to desert the Spanish coast.

But the real problem is how to keep La Grande Motte alive between the various seasons. Mr. Bonnet and his friends think the only solution is research centers and pollution-free, light industry in the region, like "Science City" being built behind Cannes. This would provide a larger permanent population.

The government, which has a planning hold on the region, does not agree but has given permission for centers for artisans to be created in La Grande Motte. Pyramid City is probably going to make it, if it pays attention to the needs of its streets and waterfront. A retired French Army colonel, André Durieux, seems an unlikely champion of the place, but he sold his chateau in Perignon to take a three-room duplex apartment in "Temple du Soleil" pyramid. And Lucienne Brain, another early buyer, thinks La Grande Motte should "relax and not take itself seriously."

Mr. Ballard offered this comment: "This used to be one of the poorest regions of France. Now it is an architectural landscape."

# 'The Rothko Trial' A Singular Case Of Art Vs. Money

(The children of Mark Rothko, along with the New York State attorney general, are suing to cancel the contract by which Marlborough Galleries bought 100 of Mr. Rothko's best paintings in May, 1970, for \$1.8 million on the grounds that the price was too low and wasted the assets of the painter's estate. They also seek removal of the three executors who made the contract. Last week, the 2 1/2 year-old case was recessed for six weeks with the judge urging an out-of-court settlement.)

By John Russell

**NEW YORK (NTT).**—Toward the end of his life Mark Rothko went broody. He had every reason to do so. He was a sick man. He had private troubles of a torturous kind. People were infatuated with forms of art that he despised. Day after day he would sit in his studio, where the paintings on the wall had a look of huge, shaggy, presences, and he would study them long and hard, as if some question of fundamental importance had still to be settled between himself and them.

It pleased him momentarily that to some of his younger visitors a first sight of his studio was what a first sight of the temple of Luxor had been to the Victorian traveler: something that took the name of sublimity and put a new face upon it.

Mr. Rothko was an expansive nature and at such moments the milk of human kindness poured like molasses. But there were not too many such moments and in general Mr. Rothko saw the world outside his studio as phillistine, materialistic, money-oriented and corrupt. As to the responsibility for this, none was exempt. The friend for whom nothing had been too good today turned tomorrow into the benchman, or at best the accomplice, of those who had ruined art—the dealers, the critics, the museum men, the collectors, the speculators. Mr. Rothko had lived for most of his life in a world where "How good is it?" was the only question that mattered. If people now asked only "How much can I make on it?" he thrust upon us one and all, a collective responsibility.

He lived a life apart, as best he could. He had money in the bank, he had money in the house (a great deal of it, as a matter of fact), and he had his pictures.

## Fund for Artists

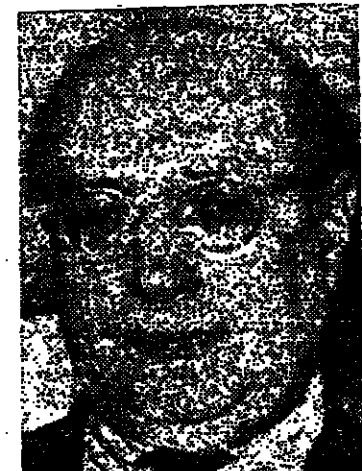
The pictures piled up, by the hundred. He wanted his family to live well, after his death, but he also dreamed of a time when artists less fortunate than himself could be bolstered clear of misery, thanks to his exertions, at just that stage in life when misery strikes hardest. They were not to be painters or sculptors only—writers, musicians, theater people would also qualify for his dream foundation—be established. It was an inspired notion and it worked: to date, around \$250,000 has been distributed to people who have worked hard all their lives and ended up with not too much to show for it.

That is the background to what for months has been called "the Rothko trial," involving the dealings of the Marlborough Galleries with the Rothko estate. It goes without saying that Mark Rothko comes out of it very well. A principled man, he did what he could to secure the happiness of others; and then he died, by his own hand, at a moment of his own choosing.

If "the Rothko trial" has become, for some people, "the Frank Lloyd trial," it is for a number of reasons. Mr. Lloyd is not—

It would seem—an officer either of the Marlborough Gallery in New York or of its numerous and multinational associates. Mr. Lloyd would be the first to confirm that this is a matter of legal convenience. Otherwise may appear on the letterhead, but Mr. Lloyd has the power to make money and he has never denied it. It does not interest him, as it interested his former partner, Harry Fischer, to contribute to the history of ideas with exhibitions that summed up a movement, or a period, in a spirit of informed curiosity. "I am not running a museum," he said of the London Marlborough after Mr. Fischer withdrew. "Every exhibition must pay its way."

A novice in such matters might make two basic inferential errors: first, that there are no other art dealers of any consequence and, second, that Mr. Lloyd is the only member of the trade who is in it for the money. So it should be said at once that the New York art trade was in pretty good shape before Mr. Lloyd opened up



Mark Rothko in 1965 photo.

and that there are other dealers, here and elsewhere, whose achievement compares quite well with his.

Yet somehow, after nearly 20 years, the entire Marlborough operation looks more and more like a clanking dinosaur that belongs, in reality, to a bygone age.

It was before 1914, not in the 1970s, that the ethos of imperialism dominated the art trade. It was before 1914 that Durand-Ruel set up an auxiliary headquarters in New York from which to sell French paintings. It was before 1914 that Thos. Agnew and Sons was not content to have 43 Old Bond Street as its sole address but made forays to Berlin, and in one moment to St. Petersburg, in search of new and stable markets, bigger and better, in those days and biggest was best of all.

But ours is an age in which, for better or worse, miniaturization is the law of life. Doubtless, it can be argued that this is also the age of the supranational corporation. But it remains to be seen whether the existence of such things is to our ultimate advantage or whether they should not be compared to that other poverty of our age, the malevolent superpowers.

## Magic Principle

Miniaturization has been the magic principle of modern art dealings ever since D. H. Kahnweiler had the exclusivity of Picasso, Braque, Leger and Derain before 1914. He rented a small shop in a side street in Paris, he put the pictures on the wall and he waited for the customers to come in. There were not many of them, but then he did not need many, either, four or five were quite enough.

That is how the great tradition of dealing in new art began. Inevitably, it gave way a little when new art became big business; but it remains true that the super-tanker notion of art was on the skirts even before 1914 and has come back only in spurious and ephemeral form. The gaudy, vast galleries of the 1950s and 1960s have foundered, for the most part, while the great successes of the period began small and have stayed small—to the point, sometimes, of being open "by appointment" only.

To that extent, the Marlborough complex seems to some anatomist to be more body than brain. They may or may not be "has ad vanages," as Mr. Lloyd said of the giant in pushing picture back and forth across the world the way a croquet pushes the chips back and forth across the baccarat table. Human nature is such that when a great artist dies and what is left of his soul has a potential of millions of dollars, all manner of bizarre consequences are likely to follow. But the point is that if the work goes on in this way there are as going to be any more great art sets; or, more precisely, the great artists are going to operate in such a way that there will be no more finite art objects to be reeled up on the computer in Lieke's tenet.

Mr. Rothko himself once said that the only true subjects of art were "that tragic and the timeless." Well, money-making times are enough. Whether and whom it turns out to be trag in this case, time will tell.

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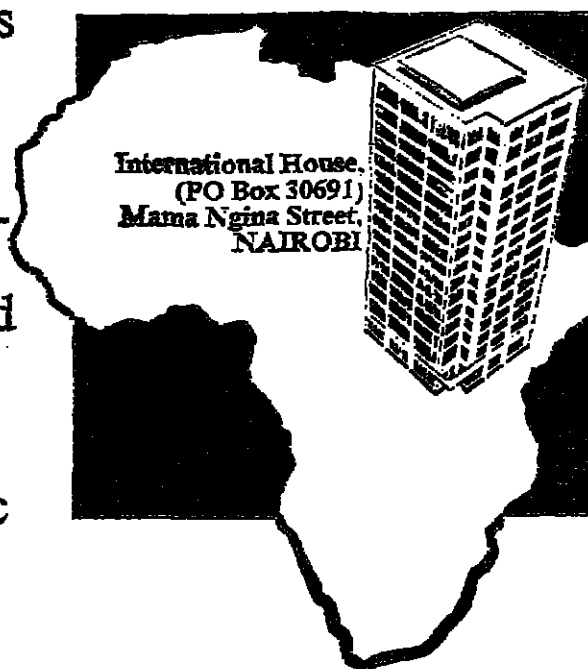
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## The Third Summit

Two Nixon-Brezhnev summit conferences have shown that Soviet-American "détente" represents more an attitude or a certain subdued way of approaching problems than a magical formula for solving the problems themselves. To be sure, some parts of the President's rhetoric and that of Secretary Kissinger promise early and lasting relief from worldly cares. But their more substantial pronouncements recognize the real and continuing stickiness of the rivalries of the great powers and their perceptions of one another. That is wise.

It is at once the success and failure of détente so far that its main achievement has been to confirm the mutual belief that differences must be resolved short of nuclear confrontation. Yet even that achievement is shaded. In the Mideast war last fall—despite earlier summit agreements to consult and show restraint in crises and to refrain from the threat or use of force—the smell of nuclear confrontation was again in the air. Both sides were subsequently reduced to saying defensively that but for détente it might have been worse.

On can agree and still wonder how détente can be strengthened. Anyone asking the question must concede right off how much events of the past few years have reinforced those elements in both the United States and the Soviet Union that have long been skeptical of the prospects for improved relations. The Kremlin's adventuresome policy in the Mideast in October and its strenuous missile-testing program have stirred and strengthened American anxieties. Washington's own nuclear projects and—only 13 months ago—its bombardment of North Vietnam cannot have failed to have a similar effect in Moscow. The special tension over the link between trade and emigration has sobered both sides.

To label the skeptics "cold warriors," however, is to neglect the substance of their views and their political force. "Each leader has his own constituency at home," Henry Kissinger said as the first summit closed. "Both of us have our Pentagons." Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev told a recent visitor. This is the principal fact of Soviet-American life and it reinforces the partial inclination already existing in the two summit participants—the two men who have staked their careers on détente—to move slowly, to stick to the old ways of going it alone and relying on power, to avoid political risks.

In fact, there is no alternative to political risk if détente is going to be made more real and firm—"irreversible," as the Russians put it. That it is not yet irreversible, on either side, is evident to both sides. Agreements have been signed on general principles, on controls on strategic arms, on political negotiations, on various aspects of bilateral

cooperation. But even as these agreements and their promise—much of it not yet fulfilled—are celebrated, there has not yet been established a basic trust or what a Soviet commentator calls "a confidence that the understanding reached is indeed firm, will be unconditionally observed, and is an expression of long-term national policy."

Part of the reason lies in the incompatibility of the two nations' traditions, and values, and this fact is unlikely to diminish. Another lies in strategic and political asymmetries which in turn arise from the differences in the composition of the two sides' missile forces and from the differences in the nature of their respective alliances. A third part arises from shortfalls of political leadership. If Mr. Brezhnev speaks for détente in the Kremlin, then he does not always do so with full clarity and vigor. Mr. Nixon has committed himself many times to building a "structure of peace" but some of his policies go the other way. Moreover, it is painfully apparent that his Watergate-weakened political authority has cost détente dearly. His failure to deliver on his trade pledge to Moscow and his felt need to accommodate conservative legislators, who are even warier of détente than he, are conspicuous cases in point.

For all of these considerations it becomes necessary in contemplating the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit to take a modest view of the near prospects, but not to yield to defeatism or despair. So far as we know, the various agreements which are being readied for signing in Moscow do not amount to any great shakes in themselves. But together they can make a useful contribution to keeping together the hard-pressed domestic constituencies for détente in both countries.

Not having seen the prospective agreements, we wish to withhold pronouncing on their individual worth. It is possible, though, in considering any one agreement, to fasten so thoroughly on a "worst-case" analysis of its possible defects as to overlook the political value of making it. By political value, we refer to the need to make progress even in small steps, in order to prevent détente from being undone politically by stalemates on particular issues, such as trade, or by the large leaps in arms building which could come all too soon if the hope or momentum of détente flags.

It could not have been Mr. Nixon's leading goal as he undertook his opening to Moscow two years ago merely to prevent backsliding. But entirely by his own doing, he has lost a substantial part of the great chance he had to round a historic corner in international relations. Détente now is less an immediate possibility than a continuing trust. It is Mr. Nixon's responsibility to hold that trust for the next president.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Competitive Deflation

The world's industrial nations have agreed to avoid competitive devaluations and trade restrictions as "solutions" to their mounting deficits in oil payments; but they may be heading down a third slippery slope that would prove equally dangerous, the route of "competitive deflation." France's new austerity measures, which normally would be welcomed abroad, must be evaluated in this context.

Accelerated by the fourfold price increase in imported oil, inflation in France is now at an 18 percent annual rate. A \$6.5-billion deficit in the balance of payments is projected for this year. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's austerity program—which has lifted the discount rate to an unprecedented 13 percent and includes measures to reduce energy consumption, raise taxes, cut government spending and tighten surveillance over credit—aims at cutting the inflation rate by more than half and eliminating the overseas deficit in 18 months.

The strategy is to slash demand and consumption at home, reduce imports and spur exports, a classic solution to the kind of economic problem France confronts. Unfortunately, other advanced countries, which buy most of France's exports, are experiencing similar problems. Italy and Denmark already have imposed import restrictions, and Rome, seeking added financing abroad for its oil payments deficits, is yielding to pressure from foreign lenders to impose deflationary measures.

Britain's new Labor government battling "slumpflation" and an overseas payments imbalance running at \$10 billion a year, is restraining home demand. Even in West Germany and the United States, which have been least affected by the oil payments problem, high interest rates have slowed consumption, reducing the two biggest markets for the world's exports.

The danger in these spreading national policies of deflation is that together they could set off a world recession. The secre-

tariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris notes that the oil price increase itself is, paradoxically, deflationary for the countries importing oil. An extra \$60 billion this year is being siphoned out of these countries, reducing demand there, to pay oil-exporting countries, which in turn, are acquiring \$60 billion of savings.

The need now is for these savings to be transferred into capital investment that creates jobs. But the reverse appears to be happening. Governments in the industrial countries are deflating their economies to improve their foreign trade balances; in the process, they are discouraging investment. Moreover, the vast wealth being accumulated by the Arab states is flowing into the strong economies, such as the United States and West Germany, rather than the weaker countries, such as Italy, where it is more urgently needed. A breathing space for Italy and France has been provided by the decision to permit use of gold reserves at near market prices as collateral for loans. Yet at the present deflation rate, that gold could go fast. A better lending mechanism is needed to recycle petrodollars from strong nations to the weak.

But even that is not enough. New international arrangements are needed to finance the overall oil payments deficit on a long-term basis. By 1980 the cumulative debt of the countries importing oil to those exporting it is expected to amount to hundreds of billions of dollars.

The OECD, the International Monetary Fund and the energy coordinating group set up by the Washington conference in February have talked about this problem without coming to grips with how to solve it or—more important, since there is no lack of technical solution—who is to do it. Until it is solved, it will be every country for itself, seeking like France to reap its payments balance through deflation, adding daily to the danger of a world depression.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1899.

NEW YORK.—The greatest flood known on the Rio Grande for nearly 40 years has changed the face of nature in an extraordinary fashion. The town of Carrizo, which had a population of 1,200, is completely wiped out and many deaths are reported elsewhere. The river, which forms the boundary between Mexico and the United States, has swept out of its course and transferred many thousands of acres of Mexican territory over to the United States.

June 24, 1924.

BERLIN.—Germany has reluctantly decided to accept the Entente's offer for an inter-allied inquiry into her industrial situation, in order to a transfer of military material from the hands of the League of Nations. No provisions will be attached to the German compliance with this inquiry, some written suggestions may be advanced as to the procedure to be followed. In any case the German Government will not be bound by the results of the inquiry.



## Kissinger and the Joint Chiefs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Almost on the eve of the Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting in Moscow, the Nixon administration is still deeply divided on what kind of arrangements it should make there with the Soviet Union for the control of strategic weapons.

Essentially, the differences between Secretary of State Kissinger, who favors a compromise agreement which will slow down the development of multiple warhead missiles, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who fear that the Kissinger compromise, step by step, will leave the United States in a position of strategic inferiority.

It is difficult to write about this highly complicated but critical strategic, technical, and political question, for the remarkable fact is that it has never really been defined publicly with precision by the administration. But the Joint Chiefs of Staff want a deal Kissinger thinks they cannot get in Moscow. And Kissinger is arguing for a partial settlement, which the joint chiefs feel may be worse than no settlement at all.

### Warheads

Kissinger's point, as I understand it, is that the critical question is not how many missiles each side has, but how many nuclear warheads are on the missiles.

His argument is that we can make concessions to the Russians on the number of missiles they are allowed, for people are not killed by missiles but by nuclear warheads, and the United States is ahead on the art and science of producing these hydra-headed monsters.

Besides, Kissinger insists, this is a moment in history when there may just be a chance to work out a political accommodation, maybe even a new order in the world, and that the question is not, therefore, merely one of missiles, MIRVs, yield limits, throw-weights—all of which, he agrees, are important—but also a question of politics and even of philosophies.

Men like Adm. Zumwalt, the chief of naval operations, do not reject the political and philosophical argument, or oppose the concept of compromise or détente with the Soviet Union. They simply argue that Kissinger's political and philosophical concept of détente is admirable but risky, because the Soviet Union is not really acting in the spirit of détente, compromise, and world order, but is merely using détente as a tactic or trick to achieve hegemony or domination by talking sweet and acting tough.

### Energy's Lesson

For example, Zumwalt, who is a tough and thoughtful man, notes that the Russians have understood the lesson of the energy crisis, namely that the free world can be disrupted by the price of fuel, that the more it has to pay for the gas and oil that drive its industrial machines, the less it has left to finance its military machine.

Therefore, at least for the rest of the 1970s, when Europe, Japan—particularly Japan—and to a lesser extent the United States have to depend on the gas and oil of the Middle East it is clear that the struggle in that part of the world is vital. Zumwalt says that Adm.

Mahan, the American philosopher of sea power, would have understood what is now happening: There is a new balance of power, the power of energy, of fossil fuels in the Middle East, essential to the industrial non-Communist nations, and if the source of this power could be controlled by the Soviet Union, then there would be a new conception of military strategy in the world, for the industrial nations could be blockaded, not along their coasts as in the two World Wars, but far away at the source of the oil in the Middle East.

### No Debate

These are serious questions that divide serious men, but the interesting thing about them is that they have not really been argued out. As a matter of fact, some people sitting in on the National Security Council meetings insist that there is really no serious debate.

This is something new. There were similar differences here over the original test-ban treaty with the Soviet Union, but at that time there was a free and honest debate between the State and Defense Departments and the Congress, and finally a consensus was reached.

The first SALT or strategic arms compromise with the Soviet Union was less frank. Even now, the joint chiefs feel they were confronted with a deal they really had no time to analyze. What's troubling about the forthcoming summit meeting in Moscow is that on these momentous questions, there has been wholly inadequate preparation, far less than on the test-ban treaty or on SALT-1.

The President has been preoccupied with Watergate. Secretary Kissinger has been in the Middle East for a month. The joint chiefs are in transition from one team to another, and everything has been arranged for Moscow except the policy.

## Letters

### Power to Simon

The NYT could have done worse before publishing The New York Times editorial on gold (June 15) than to have heeded Cromwell's caution, "I beseech you in the bowels of Christ to think it possible you might be mistaken."

If as the editorial argues, restoration of the U.S. citizen's right to own gold would unshackle the country's balance of payments, then it is clear that that balance is now being artificially supported. The dreaded exchange of paper dollars for gold would be nothing more than the prudent man's move to get his hands on a currency whose value will last, and not depreciate as his paper dollars have.

The editorial's argument confuses the causes of inflation with its symptoms. Oil and gold, to take only two conspicuous examples, haven't quadrupled in value in the past two years; rather the relation between them has remained remarkably stable, considering the depletion of the world's oil resources.

But their higher price in terms of dollars only reflects the dollar's diminishing worth. Why exchange inherently valuable goods for the promissory notes of governments that habitually weigh on their prom-

Fortunately, in Kissinger and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger, we have two reflective and intelligent men, who can understand the ambiguities, dangers, and opportunities of the present situation.

But there are so many other problems in Washington that even they seem to cover up their differences. Accordingly the President is going to Moscow with 300 reporters, and a few compromise communiqués already on paper, but without any clear resolution of the differences within his own administration.

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## Israel's Gamble in Lebanon

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Contrary to published speculation, the highest officials of the U.S. government were both astounded and outraged by the overthrow of Israel's revenge last week against Palestinian guerrilla bases, endangering fragile peace hopes for the Mideast.

No word was passed to President Nixon, or to any lesser official, during the President's stay in Israel, that the retaliation for guerrilla attacks on isolated Israeli villages would begin as soon as he departed. Rather, the Israeli government gave no hint of savage reprisals.

Anger reached its peak here last Thursday when the raids continued into their third straight day, raising a most disturbing question: Could killing scores of innocent Lebanese civilians and Palestinian refugees, caught helplessly in Israel's bombing of guerrilla bases, sabotage Mr. Nixon's brilliantly successful peace efforts?

The answer: Not yet. Egypt's Anwar Sadat, Syria's Hafez el-Assad and other Arab leaders are too deeply committed to political

settlement and have derived too much benefit from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's diplomacy since the October war to switch course.

But if Israel continues devastating bombing and shelling in retaliation for absolutely predictable Palestinian border raids in the future, the Nixon peace plan might indeed be sabotaged. No Arab leader could long hold to the goal of political settlement while Arabs were being killed by American-made bombs dropped from American-made Israeli Air Force planes.

Yet, the precarious political condition of Israel's galant new premier, Yitzhak Rabin, all but assures continuation of Israel's policy of dread reprisal—an escalation of the eye-for-an-eye biblical injunction to its modern-day Israeli version of 10 Arabs for one Israeli.

Gen. Rabin, the taciturn soldier-diplomat who last month formed Israel's first government ever composed entirely of native sons, controls only 41 out of parliament's 120 seats. Hence, one defect in his thin-skinned majority could result in a no-confidence vote.

### His Reputation

Moreover, in the back benches of his own Labor alignment sit Rabin's enemies, sharpening their political knives against him: Moshe Dayan, the former defense minister and hero of the 1966 and 1967 wars; Abba Eban, the former foreign minister who learned in the newspapers that he had been passed over in Rabin's cabinet selection; to a lesser extent, even Golda Meir herself, bitterly resentful of Rabin's inclusion of her arch-enemy, Mrs. Shulamit

although stemming from an area outside the NATO sphere. Moreover, resentment at what was considered an American failure to deal swiftly and fairly with its allies, produced divisions over how to face the energy crisis that followed.

### Distant Regions

Thus, although Kissinger's remarkable diplomacy had been able to cool off crises in distant regions like Southeast and Southwest Asia which he sometimes seemed to "govern" in the Metternich sense, it had, if anything, exacerbated non-crises in West Europe whose importance to the United States is questionable. This situation, typified by the irritable colloquy between Washington and Paris, seemed unusually strange since Kissinger had ceased working for the Kennedy administration more than a decade earlier because he disagreed with its unsympathetic approach to France.

West Europe has now resumed its proper place on U.S. policy programming and has moreover been reassured that sufficient U.S. troops will continue to participate in NATO defense, despite neo-isolationist pressures. And the inescapable problem—how to deal with emergencies outside the North Atlantic Treaty area—has been put back in the icebox.

There has been only one attempt to resolve that problem; and it failed. Sixteen years ago Gen. De Gaulle proposed a three-power directorate—U.S.A., Britain, France—to deal with crises outside NATO. The suggestion was curtly spurned by Washington and London.

Yet the only major threats to the alliance have come from outside: the Korean war, the offshore island dispute with China, the 1956 Anglo-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt; the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars, and the Cyprus crisis involving three NATO members, Turkey, Greece and Britain.

Slowly the allies have come to recognize that beyond "consultation" (which cannot be institutionalized) no formal responses to extra-NATO problems can be arranged ahead of time. This flexible approach was in effect reiterated by the Ottawa communiqué which should prepare NATO to face its second quarter century at least as well as it did the first quarter.

Everyone involved has backed away from a brink eroded by almost unanimous agreement. In turn, were prompted by needless slogans for a peacetime coalition, once again, the Western alliance has shown a deft ability to scramble out of pits it dug for itself.

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**By WILL Weng**

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| ALGARVE       | 20 | 08 | Cloudy   | LONDON         | 16 | 61 Rain    |
| BETHLEHEM     | 20 | 08 | Cloudy   | LOS ANGELES    | 18 | 66 Clear   |
| ANKARA        | 20 | 04 | Cloudy   | MADRID         | 21 | 65 Cloudy  |
| ATHENS        | 20 | 02 | Cloudy   | MILAN          | 23 | 70 Rain    |
| BARCELONA     | 27 | 01 | Cloudy   | MONTREAL       | 29 | 68 Cloudy  |
| BELGRADE      | 27 | 01 | Cloudy   | NEW YORK       | 29 | 69 Cloudy  |
| BERLIN        | 16 | 61 | Cloudy   | MUNICH         | 27 | 72 Cloudy  |
| BRUSSELS      | 32 | 72 | Cloudy   | NEW YORK       | 17 | 68 Cloudy  |
| BUDAPEST      | 27 | 01 | Cloudy   | NICOSIA        | 20 | 68 Cloudy  |
| CAIRO         | 32 | 90 | Clear    | PARIS          | 18 | 64 Rain    |
| CASABLANCA    | 27 | 01 | Cloudy   | PRAGUE         | 26 | 64 Storm   |
| COPENHAGEN    | 27 | 01 | Cloudy   | RIO DE JANEIRO | 23 | 68 Cloudy  |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 27 | 01 | Cloudy   | SOFIA          | 23 | 73 Cloudy  |
| DUBLIN        | 15 | 69 | Overcast | STOCKHOLM      | 18 | 66 Showers |
| DURHAM        | 25 | 07 | Overcast | TORONTO        | 23 | 68 Cloudy  |
| FLORENCE      | 25 | 17 | Overcast | TEL AVIV       | 28 | 82 Clear   |
| FRANKFURT     | 22 | 23 | Cloudy   | TUNIS          | 28 | 82 Clear   |
| GENEVA        | 22 | 08 | Cloudy   | VIENNA         | 26 | 77 Cloudy  |
| HAMBURG       | 20 | 08 | Storm    | WARSAW         | 25 | 82 Cloudy  |
| HAVALI        | 22 | 23 | Cloudy   | WASHINGTON     | 25 | 82 Cloudy  |
| LAS VEGAS     | 19 | 06 | Cloudy   | ZURICH         | 21 | 70 Cloudy  |
| LONDON        |    |    |          |                |    |            |

[illegible]

1

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**HARBO**      © 1996 by The Children's Magazine Company, Inc.

**LITEE**

**FEBRYL**

**VAQUER**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

**Saturday's Jumbles**      **SORRY GULE VERSUS TRYING**

Answer: A great number—are very rooatc—"GROSS"

Edmund White is author of  
*"Forgetting Elena."*  
 © The New York Times.

| RETI OPENING . |            |           |            |            |            |           |            |
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| 2 P-KN3        | P-B3       | 12 P-N5   | PxP        | 22 O-O     | O-O        |           |            |
| 3 B-N2         | P-B4       | 13 NxP    | P-N3       | 23 P-QP    | P-QP       |           |            |
| 4 P-QB         | B-B4       | 14 P-KB4  | N-QN5      | 24 Q-KB2   | Q-B7       |           |            |
| 5 P-N3         | P-K3       | 15 QN-B3  | N-Q2       | 25 Q-R-Q1  | QxP        |           |            |
| 6 B-N2         | P-KR3      | 16 P-KR4  | B-B3       | 26 R-Q2    | QxQch      |           |            |
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| 10 P-R3        | P-P3       | 20 Q-Q2   | P-B5       | 30 R-Q2-K2 | R-Qsch     |           |            |

Resigns







## In World Cup Soccer

## East Germany Upsets West Germany's Pride

HAMBURG, June 23 (Reuters).—West Germany, its pride dented at last night's upset defeat by East Germany in the first-ever soccer summit, has lost a title it might yet win in the World Cup war.

The East Germans, newcomers to the World Cup final, enjoyed their greatest triumph as they toppled the World Cup favorites, 1-0, on a 70th-minute goal by Jürgen Sparwasser.

West Germany, with 4 points, asked 1 point behind their rivals, but while the East Germans are flying off to Düsseldorf to their dreams of reaching the final, the West Germans could be breathing more easily knowing the worst could be behind them. At least, they too, have qualified for the second round.

The West Germans have still to capture the spark that has made them kings of Europe, but

there was a rest in their performance last night that has been sadly lacking in their opening matches against Uruguay, Chile and Australia.

Particularly gratifying for West German manager Helmut Schön was the confident, authoritative performance of Franz Beckenbauer, the outstanding player in last night's match, who won back the hearts of West Germany's fiercely critical fans after they

had feared him just four days before.

Schön's biggest headache is his out-of-touch attack which has lacked any thrust from the wings and last night proved incapable of breaching the missed ranks of the East German defense.

"Our forwards lost us the match by wasting chances," Schön said afterwards. "However, I thought the team played well, but not for the full 90 minutes."

The players are very disappointed because this was our best performance yet in this World Cup and they hope to learn from their mistakes."

West Germany's troubles are not unprecedented. England made a very indifferent start to the tournament when it was host in 1966, but went on to win the trophy all the same.

However, this year's favorites have still got a long way to go,

and their lack of cohesion was not remedied by the introduction of midfield enigma Guenter Netzer for the last 20 minutes of the match against East Germany.

Despite the upset in Group One which now means that West Germany faces Yugoslavia in Düsseldorf on Wednesday while East Germany takes on defending champions Brazil in Hannover, the two German teams have not altered their plans.

The West Germans leave Mönchengladbach for the second final-round home, Kaiserslautern, near Dortmund, while the East Germans were tonight setting up home in Rattlingen, near Düsseldorf.

The East Germans, who wanted to win the prestige encounter with their western neighbors more than any other, were somewhat flattered to emerge with more than a partial share of the spoils.

But they proved yesterday that hard running and tenacity are not their only virtues as they took their unbeaten international run to 16 matches, 14 of which have been victories.

Yet, even now manager Georg Buschner is determined not to inflate his side's reputation. "We are the weakest of the last eight teams. We are still outsiders, though we improve from game to game and can now say we belong to the world's top eight," he said.

Clearly, there are tactical reasons for much of the pessimistic talk which went on in the East German camp before yesterday's final Group One series when there was a distinct possibility of World Cup elimination.

But as Buschner says, West Germany, which made most of the running yesterday, is still favorite and there is still much to put right in the East German team.

Sparwasser and Martin Hoffmann, the twin striking force of European Cup winners FC Bayern München, had been in pleasing form, but ace marksman Joachim Streich has been so out of touch that he was banished to the sidelines yesterday, and

midfield maestro Hans-Jürgen Kreische is still unusually inept.

In the other Group One game yesterday, Australia and Chile played to a 0-0 tie in Berlin as their World Cup play came to an end.

## Loss Brings Some Official Criticism

HAMBURG, June 23 (AP)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt criticized the West German team last night after its 1-0 upset to East Germany.

"The team underestimated their opponents' running power," he said. "They did not play with enough concentration in their penalty area."

Schmidt spoke briefly with newsmen as he left Volkspark Stadium's VIP section.

East Germany's new representative in Bonn, Michael Kohl, remarked happily, "It was a

beautiful game, an interesting game, a fair game. It showed DDR (East German) football has improved a good bit... That they play on a higher level."

Hans-Jürgen Kreische, East German coach, said, "The victory was deserved. The East Germans were tactically better, and that is why they won."

Helmut Kohl, leader of the Bonn Christian Democratic opposition, agreed that the East German victory was clear. "As for us, we did not lack the chances but the goals simply would not come," he said.

## Italy Eliminated by Perfect Polish Team

FRANKFURT, June 23 (UPI).—Italy, twice world champions in runners-up in 1970, was eliminated from the World Cup tournament today, its

perfect record in the tournament so far. It has won its three matches.

Meanwhile in Munich, an effective but less than impressive Argentine squad won a place in

the last eight of the World Cup with a 4-1 victory over Haiti at the Olympic Stadium.

Urged on by the constant throb of a huge drum beaten by Argentine fans on the terraces, the South Americans proceeded methodically to win with two goals

in each half.

But once Hector Yazalde and René Houseman had put Argentina ahead, scoring in the 15th and 18th minutes, the thoughts of the fans—and probably of the players, too—switched to Stuttgart, 130 miles away where Italy was meeting Poland in the other final Group Four match.

Italy needed only a draw to qualify but two goals by Poland in five minutes burst its hopes in the first half.

In the first half, Andrea Sarraceni headed in the first in the 38th minute to make him the tournament's top scorer with five goals, and captain Kazimierz Deyna added the second in the 44th minute.

The Italians replied with a goal by Fabio Capello in the 56th minute but they looked a beaten team long before, unable to concede an average of four years a man to the youthful Poles whose fast, attacking style has made them one of the most attractive sides in the tournament.

The Italians and Argentines both finished with 3 points, 3 less than Poland, but the South Americans had two more goals than the opposition, Italy only one more.

Poland will meet West Germany, Yugoslavia and Sweden in Group B play in the second round.

Although the Poles had already qualified for the second round before today's game, they left no doubt that they were out for victory.

After surviving Italian pressure in the first 15 minutes, they clearly took over command and outmaneuvered the Italian defense almost at will.

When Italian veteran defender Tarcisio Burgnich was hurt and replaced by Giuseppe Wilson in the 35th minute, the Poles transformed their superiority into goals.

Szarmach headed in a cross from Henryk Kasperczak and five minutes later, skipper Deyna fired a powerful volley into the right upper corner of the net. The goal again came from Kasperczak.

Italy pressed in the second half but had lack of speed and the brilliant performance of Polish goalkeeper Jan Tomaszewski, the hero of the Poles' 1-1 draw with England which put them into the finals, prevented them from scoring until the 88th minute when Capello made it 2-1.

But it was too late.

## Brazil Barely Survives; Dutch Gain

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, June 23.—Yesterday's Group C games went exactly right for Brazil as the ending champions squeezed into the second round of play in the World Cup soccer finals.

In order to advance, Brazil yesterday needed to score at least three goals while Yugoslavia played Scotland to a tie—and that's exactly what happened.

Brazil struggled against a weak Zaire team, but won, 3-0, scoring the qualifying goal with 10 minutes to play in Gelsenkirchen, while the Yugoslavs and Scotland played to a 1-1 tie here.

The results left Brazil, Yugoslavia and Scotland with 4 points each, but only South Americans and Yugoslavs advanced because of their goal goal differences. Yugoslavia scored 9 more goals than opposition, Brazil 3 more and Scotland 2 more.

Brazil, which had played two games less before yesterday's win, had been expected to rout Zaire, a team which had been routed 3-0 by Yugoslavia.

Brazil started yesterday, taking a lead after 12 minutes on a goal by Jairzinho. But the Brazilians were stopped for the rest of the half and finally found a net again at the 60-minute mark when Rivelino connected.

At the 80-minute mark, Valmir found the corner of the net and moved Brazil into the lead at the end of the second round, will meet Group One winner East Germany Wednesday in Munich.

In the same day, in Group B, Yugoslavia will meet Group One runner-up West Germany in Düsseldorf.

Yugoslavia has been impressive this tournament. In the first match yesterday, it took the lead after 22 minutes when Stokar Karadzic, a last-minute substitute for Osman Bajcovic, scored a goal. But the Scots, young a rugged game, never gave up and came back to equalize 2 minutes from the end on an off-kick boot by Joe Jordan.

It was not enough and 15,000 fans here for the decisive tie, slowly marched out of stadium.

After the game, Scotland's manager, Willie Ormond, said, "I'm proud of my boys' performance and I could not have asked any more from them as far effort was concerned."

Yugoslavia coach Milovan Milicic also praised the Scots' performance. "Their play was equal to any part of the world," he said. "We will win a little consolation for the losers, who I think the penalty of losing only in final 20 minutes of their long encounter against Zaire, ending only 2-0."

## World Cup Standings

FINAL STANDINGS OF FIRST ROUND

| Team         | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| East Germany | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| West Germany | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Chile        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Australia    | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team       | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Yugoslavia | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| Brazil     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Scotland   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Zaire      | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team            | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| The Netherlands | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| Sweden          | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Bulgaria        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Uruguay         | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team      | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Poland    | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Argentina | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Italy     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Chile     | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team         | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| East Germany | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| West Germany | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Chile        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Australia    | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team       | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Yugoslavia | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| Brazil     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Scotland   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Zaire      | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team            | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| The Netherlands | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| Sweden          | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Bulgaria        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Uruguay         | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team      | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Poland    | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Argentina | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Italy     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Chile     | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team         | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| East Germany | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| West Germany | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Chile        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Australia    | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team       | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Yugoslavia | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| Brazil     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Scotland   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Zaire      | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team            | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| The Netherlands | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| Sweden          | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Bulgaria        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Uruguay         | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team      | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Poland    | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Argentina | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Italy     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Chile     | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team         | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| East Germany | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| West Germany | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Chile        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Australia    | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team       | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Yugoslavia | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| Brazil     | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Scotland   | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Zaire      | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team            | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| The Netherlands | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| Sweden          | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Bulgaria        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Uruguay         | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team      | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Poland    | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Argentina | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Italy     | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Chile     | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

| Team         | G | W | L | T | Pts | GA | GF |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| East Germany | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5   | 4  | 1  |
| West Germany | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4   | 4  | 1  |
| Chile        | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2   | 2  | 2  |
| Australia    | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0   | 3  | 0  |

## Major League Standings

| Team          | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
|---------------|----|----|------|-------|
| St. Louis     | 36 | 28 | .562 | —     |
| San Francisco | 35 | 29 | .548 | 1 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 34 | 30 | .533 | 2 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 33 | 31 | .517 | 3 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 32 | 32 | .500 | 4 1/2 |
| New York      | 31 | 33 | .483 | 5 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 30 | 34 | .467 | 6 1/2 |

| Team          | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
|---------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Philadelphia  | 37 | 25 | .594 | —     |
| St. Louis     | 36 | 26 | .577 | 1 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 35 | 27 | .562 | 2 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 34 | 28 | .548 | 3 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 33 | 29 | .533 | 4 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 32 | 30 | .517 | 5 1/2 |
| New York      | 31 | 31 | .500 | 6 1/2 |

| Team          | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
|---------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Los Angeles   | 46 | 21 | .682 | —     |
| San Francisco | 45 | 22 | .672 | 1 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 44 | 23 | .659 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 43 | 24 | .643 | 3 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 42 | 25 | .625 | 4 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 41 | 26 | .610 | 5 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 40 | 27 | .594 | 6 1/2 |

| Team          | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
|---------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Los Angeles   | 46 | 21 | .682 | —     |
| San Francisco | 45 | 22 | .672 | 1 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 44 | 23 | .659 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 43 | 24 | .643 | 3 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 42 | 25 | .625 | 4 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 41 | 26 | .610 | 5 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 40 | 27 | .594 | 6 1/2 |

| Team          | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
|---------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Los Angeles   | 46 | 21 | .682 | —     |
| San Francisco | 45 | 22 | .672 | 1 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 44 | 23 | .659 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 43 | 24 | .643 | 3 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 42 | 25 | .625 | 4 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 41 | 26 | .610 | 5 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 40 | 27 | .594 | 6 1/2 |

| Team          | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
|---------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Los Angeles   | 46 | 21 | .682 | —     |
| San Francisco | 45 | 22 | .672 | 1 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 44 | 23 | .659 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 43 | 24 | .643 | 3 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 42 | 25 | .625 | 4 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 41 | 26 | .610 | 5 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 40 | 27 | .594 | 6 1/2 |

| Team          | W  | L   | Pct.   | GB      |
|---------------|----|-----|--------|---------|
| Los Angeles   | 46 | 21  | .682   | —       |
| San Francisco | 45 | 22  | .672   | 1 1/2   |
| San Diego     | 44 | 23  | .657   | 2 1/2   |
| Seattle       | 43 | 24  | .643   | 3 1/2   |
| Minnesota     | 42 | 25  | .629   | 4 1/2   |
| Chicago       | 41 | 26  | .614   | 5 1/2   |
| Philadelphia  | 40 | 27  | .600   | 6 1/2   |
| Atlanta       | 39 | 28  | .586   | 7 1/2   |
| St. Louis     | 38 | 29  | .571   | 8 1/2   |
| San Francisco | 37 | 30  | .557   | 9 1/2   |
| Los Angeles   | 36 | 31  | .543   | 10 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 35 | 32  | .529   | 11 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 34 | 33  | .514   | 12 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 33 | 34  | .500   | 13 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 32 | 35  | .476   | 14 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 31 | 36  | .464   | 15 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 30 | 37  | .450   | 16 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 29 | 38  | .436   | 17 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 28 | 39  | .421   | 18 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 27 | 40  | .407   | 19 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 26 | 41  | .393   | 20 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 25 | 42  | .379   | 21 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 24 | 43  | .365   | 22 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 23 | 44  | .350   | 23 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 22 | 45  | .336   | 24 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 21 | 46  | .321   | 25 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 20 | 47  | .306   | 26 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 19 | 48  | .292   | 27 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 18 | 49  | .278   | 28 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 17 | 50  | .264   | 29 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 16 | 51  | .250   | 30 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 15 | 52  | .236   | 31 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 14 | 53  | .221   | 32 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 13 | 54  | .207   | 33 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 12 | 55  | .193   | 34 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 11 | 56  | .179   | 35 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 10 | 57  | .165   | 36 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 9  | 58  | .151   | 37 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 8  | 59  | .137   | 38 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 7  | 60  | .123   | 39 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 6  | 61  | .109   | 40 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 5  | 62  | .095   | 41 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 4  | 63  | .081   | 42 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 3  | 64  | .067   | 43 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 2  | 65  | .053   | 44 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 1  | 66  | .039   | 45 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 67  | .025   | 46 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 0  | 68  | .011   | 47 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 0  | 69  | .000   | 48 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 70  | .000   | 49 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 0  | 71  | .000   | 50 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 72  | .000   | 51 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 73  | .000   | 52 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 74  | .000   | 53 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 0  | 75  | .000   | 54 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 76  | .000   | 55 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 0  | 77  | .000   | 56 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 0  | 78  | .000   | 57 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 79  | .000   | 58 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 0  | 80  | .000   | 59 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 81  | .000   | 60 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 82  | .000   | 61 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 83  | .000   | 62 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 0  | 84  | .000   | 63 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 85  | .000   | 64 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 0  | 86  | .000   | 65 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 0  | 87  | .000   | 66 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 88  | .000   | 67 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 0  | 89  | .000   | 68 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 90  | .000   | 69 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 91  | .000   | 70 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 92  | .000   | 71 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 0  | 93  | .000   | 72 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 94  | .000   | 73 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 0  | 95  | .000   | 74 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 0  | 96  | .000   | 75 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 97  | .000   | 76 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 0  | 98  | .000   | 77 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 99  | .000   | 78 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 100 | .000   | 79 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 101 | .000   | 80 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 0  | 102 | .000   | 81 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 103 | .000   | 82 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 0  | 104 | .000   | 83 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 0  | 105 | .000   | 84 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 106 | .000   | 85 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 0  | 107 | .000   | 86 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 108 | .000   | 87 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 109 | .000   | 88 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 110 | .000   | 89 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 0  | 111 | .000   | 90 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 112 | .000   | 91 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 0  | 113 | .000   | 92 1/2  |
| Seattle       | 0  | 114 | .000   | 93 1/2  |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 115 | .000   | 94 1/2  |
| Chicago       | 0  | 116 | .000   | 95 1/2  |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 117 | .000   | 96 1/2  |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 118 | .000   | 97 1/2  |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 119 | .000   | 98 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 0  | 120 | .000   | 99 1/2  |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 121 | .000   | 100 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 122 | .000   | 101 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 123 | .000   | 102 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 124 | .000   | 103 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 125 | .000   | 104 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 126 | .000   | 105 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 127 | .000   | 106 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 128 | .000   | 107 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 129 | .000   | 108 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 130 | .000   | 109 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 131 | .000   | 110 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 132 | .000   | 111 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 133 | .000   | 112 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 134 | .000   | 113 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 135 | .000   | 114 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 136 | .000   | 115 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 137 | .000   | 116 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 138 | .000   | 117 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 139 | .000   | 118 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 140 | .000   | 119 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 141 | .000   | 120 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 142 | .000   | 121 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 143 | .000   | 122 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 144 | .000   | 123 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 145 | .000   | 124 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 146 | .000   | 125 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 147 | .000   | 126 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 148 | .000   | 127 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 149 | .000   | 128 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 150 | .000   | 129 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 151 | .000   | 130 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 152 | .000   | 131 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 153 | .000   | 132 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 154 | .000   | 133 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 155 | .000   | 134 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 156 | .000   | 135 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 157 | .000   | 136 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 158 | .000   | 137 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 159 | .000   | 138 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 160 | .000   | 139 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 161 | .000   | 140 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 162 | .000   | 141 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 163 | .000   | 142 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 164 | .000   | 143 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 165 | .000   | 144 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 166 | .000   | 145 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 167 | .000   | 146 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 168 | .000   | 147 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 169 | .000   | 148 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 170 | .000   | 149 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 171 | .000   | 150 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 172 | .000   | 151 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 173 | .000   | 152 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 174 | .000   | 153 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 175 | .000   | 154 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 176 | .000   | 155 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 177 | .000   | 156 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 178 | .000   | 157 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 179 | .000   | 158 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 180 | .000   | 159 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 181 | .000   | 160 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 182 | .000   | 161 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 183 | .000   | 162 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 184 | .000   | 163 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 185 | .000   | 164 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 186 | .000   | 165 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 187 | .000   | 166 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 188 | .000   | 167 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 189 | .000   | 168 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 190 | .000   | 169 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 191 | .000   | 170 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 192 | .000   | 171 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 193 | .000   | 172 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 194 | .000   | 173 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 195 | .000   | 174 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 196 | .000   | 175 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 197 | .000   | 176 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 198 | .000   | 177 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 199 | .000   | 178 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 200 | .000   | 179 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 201 | .000   | 180 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 202 | .000   | 181 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 203 | .000   | 182 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 204 | .000   | 183 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 205 | .000   | 184 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 206 | .000   | 185 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 207 | .000   | 186 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 208 | .000   | 187 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 209 | .000   | 188 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 210 | .000   | 189 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 211 | .000   | 190 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 212 | .000   | 191 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 213 | .000   | 192 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 214 | .000   | 193 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 215 | .000   | 194 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 216 | .000   | 195 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 217 | .000   | 196 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 218 | .000   | 197 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 219 | .000   | 198 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 220 | .000   | 199 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 221 | .000   | 200 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 222 | .000   | 201 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 223 | .000   | 202 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 224 | .000   | 203 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 225 | .000   | 204 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 226 | .000   | 205 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 227 | .000   | 206 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 228 | .000   | 207 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 229 | .000   | 208 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 230 | .000   | 209 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 231 | .000   | 210 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 232 | .000   | 211 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 233 | .000   | 212 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 234 | .000   | 213 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 235 | .000   | 214 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 236 | .000   | 215 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 237 | .000   | 216 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 238 | .000   | 217 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 239 | .000   | 218 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 240 | .000   | 219 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 241 | .000   | 220 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 242 | .000   | 221 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 243 | .000   | 222 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 244 | .000   | 223 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 245 | .000   | 224 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 246 | .000   | 225 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 247 | .000   | 226 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 248 | .000   | 227 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 249 | .000   | 228 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 250 | .000   | 229 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 251 | .000   | 230 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 252 | .000   | 231 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 253 | .000   | 232 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 254 | .000   | 233 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 255 | .000   | 234 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 256 | .000   | 235 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 257 | .000   | 236 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 258 | .000   | 237 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 259 | .000   | 238 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 260 | .000   | 239 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 261 | .000   | 240 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 262 | .000   | 241 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 263 | .000   | 242 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 264 | .000   | 243 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 265 | .000   | 244 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 266 | .000   | 245 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 267 | .000   | 246 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 268 | .000   | 247 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 269 | .000   | 248 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 270 | .000   | 249 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 271 | .000   | 250 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 272 | .000   | 251 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 273 | .000   | 252 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 274 | .000   | 253 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 275 | .000   | 254 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 276 | .000   | 255 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 277 | .000   | 256 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 278 | .000   | 257 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 279 | .000   | 258 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 280 | .000   | 259 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 281 | .000   | 260 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 282 | .000   | 261 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 283 | .000   | 262 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 284 | .000   | 263 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 285 | .000   | 264 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 286 | .000   | 265 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 287 | .000   | 266 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 288 | .000   | 267 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 289 | .000   | 268 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 290 | .000   | 269 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 291 | .000   | 270 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 292 | .000   | 271 1/2 |
| San Diego     | 0  | 293 | .000   | 272 1/2 |
| Seattle       | 0  | 294 | .000   | 273 1/2 |
| Minnesota     | 0  | 295 | .000   | 274 1/2 |
| Chicago       | 0  | 296 | .000   | 275 1/2 |
| Philadelphia  | 0  | 297 | .000   | 276 1/2 |
| Atlanta       | 0  | 298 | .000   | 277 1/2 |
| St. Louis     | 0  | 299 | .000   | 278 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 0  | 300 | .000   | 279 1/2 |
| Los Angeles   | 0  | 301 | .000</ |         |



